MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 NOVEMBER 1981

Saudi-Israeli Air Incident

Israeli fighter aircraft violated Saudi airspace on the afternoon of 9 November, overflying the northwest of the Kingdom, SPA reports. Saudi aircraft intercepted the Israeli planes, SPA said, "resulting in the return of the hostile aircraft" to Israel. According to Jerusalem radio, an IDF spokesman refused to comment on the Saudi report, asserting that the IDF is not in the habit of giving details about the activity of its aircraft in all sectors. The radio also said the IDF spokesman denied an SPA report that Israeli planes attacked targets near Bahrain. However, monitored SPA transmissions did not mention any such incident. Noting that U.S. representatives have asked Israel for an explanation, Jerusalem radio reemphasized Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's recent remarks that Israel now regards Saudi Arabia as a confrontation state and will behave accordingly.

The Amman newspaper AR-RA'Y reported on 10 November that Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan telephoned Saudi Crown Prince Fahd the previous evening, stressing Jordan's support for Saudi Arabia against Israeli "provocations" and against any aggression.

Israel

Comments on Negotiating Position -- ITIM reported that Prime Minister Menahem Begin told reporters in Jerusalem that the maximum Israel is offering on the "eastern front" is its "generous" autonomy plan and that Israel will agree to no other concessions on this front. Begin also said the Saudi and European initiatives do not have a chance. Meanwhile, in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's recent statement that Israel might reconsider its policies meant that Israel would harden its stance in future negotiations.

East Jerusalem, West Bank Situation -- Jerusalem radio reported an almost complete commercial strike in east Jerusalem. The strike continued on 10 November, the radio said, while fresh disturbances erupted on the West Bank. The radio also noted that the Military Government summoned the vice president and governors of Bi'r Zayt University to warn them about the deteriorating situation there.

Libya

As part of a live relay from a Tripoli rally, Tripoli radio broadcast a speech by Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud in which he said the rally was to protest the direct U.S. occupation of the Arab homeland being carried out on the pretext of the Bright Star military maneuvers. Turning to the peace plan of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd, Jallud averred that there is no Saudi plan, only an American one, and then ridiculed the Saudis, Fahd in particular, as incapable of formulating a plan on the Palestinian question owing to a preoccupation with "gambling, women and making money." Jallud described the U.S. sale of AWACS aircraft to the Saudi Kingdom as the price for Saudi willingness to betray the Palestinians. He next demanded that "the Saudis...or rather America" must withdraw Fahd's plan. Jallud added that those who call for Israel's recognition are following the path of late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. Near the end of his speech, Jallud announced that the rally would be followed by "deeds and by struggle and blood and martyrdom."

Weapons Inspections -- JANA and Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio reports noted the inspections by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Armed Forces Commander in Chief Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir of "electronic weapons units" on 8 and 9 November.

PLO

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat told a symposium that the Bright Star maneuvers are part of an "aggressive, imperialist U.S. escalation" throughout the world. 'Arafat also warned of the danger of an Israeli offensive against Palestinian resistance in southern Lebanon.

Lebanon

AFP reported that in an 8 November speech at Juniyah, Bashir al-Jumayyil, Lebanese Front armed forces commander, called on President Ilyas Sarkis to demand the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon, just as the Chadian president demanded the withdrawal of Libyan forces from Chad. Asserting that "the countdown has begun for the Syrians in Lebanon," Al-Jumayyil said that under present circumstances "only a Syrian agent" will win Lebanon's next presidential election. He warned that the Lebanese Front will not allow such a president to come to power. However, the Phalangist military commander claimed that the Arab Followup Committee "has obtained what we wanted," since the Lebanese Army will maintain its positions, despite Syrian insistence on withdrawal. The AFP report carried no allusion by Al-Jumayyil to the Followup Committee's plan to establish a supervisory authority for Lebanese ports.

Egypt

Plotters' Numbers -- MENA and AFP reports noted that the four men accused of assassinating President as-Sadat will be tried by a military court starting next week. AFP went on to cite the Egyptian press as reporting that since 6 October another 750 persons besides these 4 have been arrested in connection with the assassination and the attempt to generate a "Khomeyni revolution" in Egypt.

Opposition Members Released -- AFP reported an AL-AHRAM announcement that Wafd Party militants arrested on 15 September for alleged participation in a plot have been released in response to a court order. However, party leader Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din is still being held in custody for suspected involvement in sectarian sedition.

Iran

Citing Tehran television, AFP reported the execution of 13 dissidents in Sari, Gachsaran, Dezful and Bandar-e 'Abbas. Tehran radio noted that revolution guards in Gorgan arrested several members of the Ranjbaran opposition group on 6 November. PARS reported renewed fighting between security forces and Kurdish rebels in Eastern Azarbayjan.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that in a bombardment of Dezful by Iraqi long-range fieldguns a shell hit a minibus carrying civilians, killing more than 35 and injuring 12.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL ON SAUDI AIRSPACE VIOLATION

NC101123 Paris AFP in English 1114 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Nov (AFP) -- The representative here of the Arab League, Muhammad Yazid, today described an Israeli violation of Saudi Arabian air space yesterday as "more like coordination than coincidence."

In an official statement, Mr Yazid said that the military operation was preceded by "violent and outrageous" attacks on Saudi Arabia by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

The Arab League representative said that the Israeli action showed that "Zionists do not distinguish between Arab countries of different ideological persuasions." He added that this could only strengthen Arab solidarity against Israel and "its principal ally the United States."

U.S. military sources said yesterday that Israeli jets made two incursions in Tabuk district, but did not use their weapons. It was not known what type of planes were involved.

'ARAFAT COMMENTS ON BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS

NC100845 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed that the Bright Star maneuvers that will be conducted shortly in Egyptian, Sudanese, Somali and Omani territory are within the framework of the aggressive, imperialist U.S. escalation throughout the whole world, particularly in the Caribbean Sea, Central America and the Indian Ocean.

In a symposium on the Bright Star maneuvers held by the general federation of the Palestinian writers and journalists at the Palestinian news agency headquarters, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that these maneuvers threaten not only the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and th Arab nation, but also all mankind. Analyzing the grave dimensions of U.S. plans deploying cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe and the production of the neutron bomb, Abu 'Ammar said they threaten world peace and security.

Speaking about the gravity of the Israeli military concentrations along Palestine's northern border at the same time the Bright Star maneuvers are taking place, Abu 'Ammar warned that the Zionist enemy is likely to launch an offensive against the joint forces in the south.

He stressed that the possible Israeli offensive is a continuation of the imperialist U.S. plotting against the Palestinian revolution through the use of the Israeli stick.

Regarding the multinational force that the United States intends to form to be stationed in the Sinai desert after the Israeli withdrawal, Abu 'Ammar stressed that this force is a new multinational occupation force succeeding the Israeli occupation of this part of Egyptian territory. He pointed out that the Camp David accords practically mean an incomplete Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai and even a general incomplete Egyptian sovereignty.

Abu 'Ammar paid greetings of respect and appreciation of our masses in the occupied homeland who are rising up against the civil administration plan. He pointed out that the civil administration is a continuation of the Israeli occupation of the Arab land in civilian clothes. He stressed that our masses are capable of foiling all formulas of the autonomy plan.

Attending the symposium were Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] Fatah Central Committee member, Brother Muhsin Ibrahim, the executive secretary general of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, Brother Dr Samir Sabbagh, member of the independent Nasirite movement, Al-Murabitun, representatives of the Egyptian National Movement, a number of brothers and comrades in the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, a number of foreign journalists and Palestinian and Lebanese writers and journalists.

KHALIL AL-WAZIR DENIES PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY ROLE

JN100902 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2035 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] We start tonight's Panorama program with a report of statements by a ranking U.S. official who expects the Palestinians to participate, within the framework of the Egyptian delegation, in the Palestinian self-rule talks due to resume on Wednesday in Cairo at the ministerial level. Let us listen to colleague Basim al-Mu'allim, who will give us the text of these statements from Washington:

[Begin recording] A high ranking U.S. State Department official has revealed that the sponsors of the self-rule talks due to resume on Wednesday on the ministerial level in Cairo, are working toward an agreement on what he calls a document containing principles similar to those they will discuss later on. He said: This is a new framework through which we will act in order to reach an executory agreement.

The official underlined the necessity of considering self-rule for the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to be a provisional stage that would authorize those concerned to negotiate in order to determine the fate of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Replying to a question on what would happen should the Palestinians continue to reject participation in these negotiations, the U.S. official said: We expect that some of the West Bank mayors will participate in these negotiations within the framework of the Egyptian delegation.

When asked whether the United States would appoint a new envoy to these negotiations, the U.S. official answered: Washington will continue to delegate its Tel Aviv and Cairo ambassadors to these negotiations.

Replying to another question as to whether all these attempts would be wasted as long as Israel continued to consider self-rule to be a permanent solution to the issue of the West Bank and Gaza Strip's fate, the official said: Of course not. The determination of issues such as national security and states' vital interests is difficult to tackle.

The statements of the official come in light of the United States becoming involved in a vicious circle, thus going back on its support for some of what was included in Prince Fahd's plan to bring about a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. [end recording]

Immediately after receiving Basim al-Mu'allim's message, we contacted the Palestinian leadership by telephone to become acquainted with its stand on the U.S. official's statements and the possibility of the Palestinians aprticipating in the autonomy talks.

Let us listen to Abu Jihad, [Khalil al-Wazir] deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution, talking to us on the telephone about this issue:

[Begin recording] I do not think these expectations are valid. It is only wishful thinking by the U.S. administration and the Camp David partners. The stand of our people in the occupied territories, particularly that of the mayors which has been frequently clarified, was clearly one of opposing the self-rule plan and the Camp David results.

Therefore, there is this valiant and glorious upheaval nowadays inside the occupied territories, as well as this great massive movement which is being heard and seen by the whole world and by the U.S. administration itself, and what is taking place throughout the occupied territories, in Nabulus, in Ramallah, at Bi'r Zayt University, at Bethlehem University, in Gaza and in Hebron constitute the best and most realistic expression of the Palestinian people's will inside the occupied territories and abroad. They all categorically reject all these plans, particularly the self-rule plot.

[Question] Allow me, Abu Jihad, how do you explain these U.S. statements? Do you think that the U.S. stand intends to withdraw some of the support given earlier to Prince Fahd's plan, for example?

[Answer] We expect anything from the U.S. administration. There is obvious confusion these days, particularly since the steadfast stand of the Palestinians causes a complete and continued collapse for all their schemes. They are wagering on a part of our people. Yet it should be clear that the stand of all the factions is clear and frank. Therefore, we expect more campaigns and attempts at all times.

[Question] Allow me to ask you one last question, Abu Jihad. These statements come in the wake of Lord Carrington's statement, in which he expressed his conviction that Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat may recognize the presence of the State of Israel.

[Answer] Allow me. This statement of Lord Carrington's is rejected. No one has authorized Lord Carrington to speak in the name of the Palestinian leadership or in the name of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. When the Palestinian leadership wants to make a decision, it has enough courage to announce this decision itself and we will not ask Carrington or anyone else to announce that we are about to or intend to make such a stand. The Palestinian stand is clear: It is the stand that has always been adopted at the various meetings of the Palestine National Council and in its resolutions. Therefore, what Carrington is saying is completely rejected and we strongly and boldly deny it. [end recording]

KLIBI ON EGYPT AT PRESS CONFERENCE IN KHARTOUM

NC092036 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Nov (MENA) -- Secretary General of the Arab League in Tunis Chedli Klibi has stressed that Egypt has a tremendous and great role in the heart of the Arab nation and that all the Arab states hope that Egypt will reassume its leading role. The secretary general of the Arab League in Tunis expressed his hope that Egypt's isolation from the Arabs and the Arabs' isolation from Egypt will be of short duration.

At a press conference which he held in Khartoum today, Klibi said that no two Arab officials from any state can meet without referring to Egypt's role and stressing the Arabs' desire that Egypt resume its prominent position in the Arab nation.

Answering a question by the MENA correspondent, Klibi expressed his wish to visit Cairo and said that he personally feels deprived when he is away from it.

The secretary general of the Arab League in Tunis declined to answer a question on whether Sudan was carrying out a role to restore normal relations between Egypt and the Arab states saying: It is better that I should not discuss this matter now. We will speak at the appropriate time. It is better that everything should be announced at the right time. Klibi added in this regard: What is more important, though, is that all the Arab states desire a reunion.

Answering a question by the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY correspondent on whether Sudan with its close relations with Egypt has violated the Baghdad Arab summit resolutions, Klibi said: It is necessary to maintain the depth and strength of the relations between Egypt and the Arab states. Even when the Arab states decided to sever diplomatic relations with Egypt, they observed this fact. We all know the deep historical, social and economic relations which link Sudan and Egypt. We are aware that we cannot annul this by a stroke of the pen.

On his meeting with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri today and whether he will carry out a mediation role in the dispute between Sudan and Libya, Klibi said: President Numayri expressed his appreciation for the Arab ties with all the Arab states. Therefore, there was no need for me to carry out a mediation role because the tension or misunderstanding that occurred has not left deep effects between the two states or on Arab relations in view of the fact that conflicts among brothers are never serious.

He pointed out in this regard that his current tour, which has taken him to Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Libya and Khartoum and will take him to Saudi Arabia, aims at clearing the air among the Arabs, meeting with the Arab leaders and preparing for the anticipated Arab summit meeting in Fes, Morocco on 25 November.

Klibi said: we attach great importance and pin much hope on this conference. We hope that the Fes conference will resolve several important issues.

Klibi pointed out that during his tour and meetings with the Arab leaders, he sensed an insistence on giving priority to Arab solidarity over anything else.

Klibi described the sale of the U.S. AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia as a victory for all Arabs and said that the deal was in indication of the strength of the relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia and that Israel is keen on maintaining first place in its relations with the United States.

[Words indistinct] Prince Fahd's peace plan, he said that he believed that Saudi Arabia will raise this issue at the foreign minister's conference and this means that it will ask that it be raised at the Arab summit conference.

On the western desert dispute, Klibi said that the Arab League has not been asked to tackle the dispute because the two parties involved did not want to raise this issue at the Arab arena. Furthermore, he added, this issue is being discussed at the African level. In view of the fact that the Arab arena is crowded with the various Arab issues, we were happy with this decision by both sides.

The secretary general of the Arab League in Tunis left Khartoum (?this evening) for Saudi Arabia, where he will conclude his Arab tour.

GULF AFFAIRS

GULF COOPERATION MEETINGS IN RIYADH CONTINUE

GF091618 Doha QNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Nov (QNS) -- The foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] ended their second working session this morning. Afterward, they held a closed session.

The QNA correspondent in Riyadh has learned that the ministers discussed the broad lines for a unified Gulf strategy in the political domain during their closed meeting. This policy pertains to various developments in the region and coordinating Gulf policy toward them. The correspondent also learned that Saudi Arabia's peace plan, preparations for the Arab summit in Fes, the Iraqi-Iranian war, Aden-Muscat relations, and the tripartite treaty among Libya, the PDRY and Ethiopia were the major issues discussed by the GCC foreign ministers.

Heads of State Arrive

LD100944 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0825 10 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 10 Nov (SPA) His Majesty Sultan Qabus, sultan of Oman, heading his country's delegation to the Riyadh summit, arrived in Riyadh at 1050 today.

His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the State of Bahrain, heading his country's delegation, arrived at Riyadh airport at 1120 today.

His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the shaykhdom of Qatar, heading his country's delegation, arrived in Riyadh at 1130 today.

SAUDI ARABIA

ISRAELI FIGHTERS VIOLATE AIRSPACE 9 NOV

LD091902 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1850 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Nov (SPA) -- A military spokesman has stated that at 1400 today fighters of the Israeli enemy violated our airspace in the northwest of the Kingdom. Our aircraft intercepted them, resulting in the return of the hostile aircraft to the occupied Arab territories.

MENA Claims Israeli 'Attack'

NC092017 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1958 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Nov (MENA) -- A Saudi military source announced tonight that a number of Israeli planes this afternoon attacked northwestern areas of Saudi Arabia. The GULF NEWS AGENCY, which reported this, added that the Saudi fighter planes intercepted the raiding planes and forced them to flee.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS TO RIYADH FROM BEIRUT

LD081144 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1005 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 8 Nov (SPA) -- At noon today His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, returned to Riyadh from Beirut after attending the Arab Followup Committee meetings which ended last night.

YAR PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN RIYADH FOR TALKS 7 NOV

LD071230 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 7 Nov (SPA) -- YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih arrived in Riyadh this afternoon. His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was in the forefront of those who welcomed his excellency. President Salih was also welcomed by His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, and His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

The Yemeni president said that his visit would be a good occasion to meet with His Majesty King Khalid and all the brothers to discuss issues pertinent to the Arab and Islamic nations, foremost of which is the Palestinian question. His excellency said in a statement to SPA that his talks in Riyadh would provide an opportunity for consultations on the work of the Arab summit and how to ensure its success so that all the aspirations and hopes of the Arab nation may be realized.

He said that the talks would naturally cover bilateral relations and the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries.

Talks Begin 7 Nov

GF071906 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Saudi-Yar talks began at 1245 today, led by King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and YAR president 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

The talks were attended on the Saudi side by Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. On the YAR side the talks were attended by 'Ali Lufti ath-Thawr, foreign affairs minister; Dr Fu'ad Qa'id Muhammad, development minister and head of the central organ of planning; and Dr Ahmad al-Asfahi, the education minister.

Closed Meeting held 8 Nov

LD081340 Riyadh SPA in English 1238 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Nov -- (SPA) Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the deputy prime minister, and North Yemeni president Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih this afternoon held here a closed-door meeting. The meeting is considered a final review of the previous rounds of Saudi-Yemeni talks held between the leaders of the two countries.

Joint Communique Issued

LD081720 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1520 GMT 8 Nov 81

["Text" of joint communique on YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's visit to Saudi Arabia 7-8 November]

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Nov (SPA) -- At the invitation of his brother King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, YAR President and commander in chief of the armed forces 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih paid an official fraternal visit to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom from 7-8 November.

The YAR president was given an official and popular welcome, reflecting the deep fraternal ties and strong relations between the two fraternal peoples of the YAR and the Kingdom.

During the visit, talks were held between 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in an atmosphere of fraternity, amity and true desire for the development of bilateral cooperation and opening up for it new horizons compatible with the level of close relations between the two fraternal peoples and countries. The two sides also exchanged views on Arab and international issues of joint interest.

A working session was also held between the two sides. The Yemeni side was headed by His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the Saudi side by His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister. The talks were attended on the Yemeni side by: Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for economic affairs: 'Ali Lufti ath-Thawr, foreign minister; Ahmad al-Asfani, minister of education; Fu'ad Qa'id Muhammad, minister of development and head of the central organ for planning; Muhammad al-Kaymi, deputy finance minister; and the YAR ambassador to Saudi Arabia. The talks were attended on the Saudi side by: His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; Hisham an-Nazir, minister of planning; Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, minister of information; and Tirad al-Harithi, his majesty's ambassador to the YAR.

The two sides expressed their utmost pleasure at the level reached by the fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries which are based on good-neighborliness and mutual respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. They also expressed their satisfaction at the cooperation between the two countries and their determination to develop bilateral cooperation in the various political, economic, cultural and technical spheres for the good of both peoples.

Upon reviewing the Arab situation, the two sides affirmed the need to safeguard Arab solidarity and to work by all available means to clear the Arab atmosphere of all the marginal disputes and to utilize the Arab capabilities and resources for facing up to the dangers and challenges facing the Arab and Islamic nation from all hostile forces.

In this respect, the two sides renewed their total commitment to the resolutions of the Bahdad, Tunis and Amman summits. They also affirmed their denunciation and condemnation of the continued Zionist occupation of the Arab territories and the Zionist's continued aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese Arab people and their air raids on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. They also denounced all the Israeli measures to set up more Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories and to change the status of Jerusalem.

The two sides denounced the acts of continued suppression of the Arab population and the policy of racial discrimination practiced against them and the violation of their cultural, historical and religious hearitage.

The Yemeni side expressed its conviction that the Saudi plan announced by Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahn ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz constitutes a positive step on the road to finding a just solution to the Palestine question.

The two sides renewed their support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people led by the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, in defense of their dignity, freedom and legitimate rights to set up their own independent state on Palestinian soil.

The two sides expressed their deep regret at the continued ordeal in Lebanon and appealed to the Lebanese leaders to urgently solve this ordeal so as to restore to Lebanon its security and stability, safeguard its unity, sovereignty and independence, and realize its national interests and the sublime common Arab interests.

The two sides affirmed the need to preserve the Red Sea area as one of peace, with no foreign interference and rivalry, thereby saving the right of the littoral countries to exploit its natural resources for the good of the progress and welfare of their peoples.

The two sides renewed their call for a halt to the Iraqi-Iranian war and for a return to the negotiation table so as to guarantee the legitimate rights of both sides. They also appealed to the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iranian to respond to the peace efforts exerted by Islamic nations, the nonaligned states and the United Nations, which aim at the establishment of peace. They also denounced Iranian aggression against Kuwait and Iran's continued provocation of its neighbors.

Reviewing the situation in Afghanistan, the two sides affirmed their adherence to the resolution of the Islamic summit conference held in Mecca and At-Ta'if. Both sides expressed their conviction of the necessity to consolidate the ties of cooperation among the Islamic states and stressed the efforts exerted by these countries for security further cooperation.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the deterioration of the policy of detente has had repercussions on the international relations in general -- a matter which makes it imperative to adhere to the policy of nonalignment in view of the role played by the Nonalignmed Movement members in alleviating international tension and safeguarding the national sovereignty and independence of member countries.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the positive results of the visit toward strengthening the fraternal relations between the two countries and widening the scopes of cooperation between them, and underlined the importance of such fraternal meetings.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed his extreme gratitude for the great welcome he and the accompanying delegation received at official and popular levels. He invited his brother King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to visit the YAR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and its date will be fixed later.

YAR President Departs

LD081558 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1510 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 8 Nov (SPA) -- Yar President Col 'Abdallah Salih left Riyadh this evening at the end of his 2-day visit to the Kingdom. He described the relations betweeen the two countries as a model and example for Arab and Islamic relations.

SPA REVIEWS PRESS ON FAHD PEACE PLAN 6 NOV

LD061346 Riyadh SPA in English 1259 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 6 Nov (SPA) -- Friday's two newspapers, 'UKAZ and AL-JAZIRAH today led with the Saudi mideast peace plan in the light of the recent visit made to the Kingdom by Britain Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

Referring to the plan, introduced last August by Crown Prince Fahd, 'UKAZ said the Saudi drive has now gone beyond the stage of stirring political and diplomatic momentum and turned to be a pratical step on the path for ensuring full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and enabling the Palestinian people to have their self-determination and their independent statehood after the stalemate and damage caused by Camp David accords to the peace prospects in the region.

The paper noted a close link between the Saudi formula and the European moves for peace in the area will have a great impact on Washington, will help the U.S. administration to respond to the Euro-Saudi peace plan. Consequently, Washington can absolve itself from any commitment on the second stage of the U.S.-sponsored Camp David agreements, and the so-called Palestinian autonomy talks, the paper added.

The success of U.S. President Reagan to prove his country's free will in handling its foreign policy in the wake of the Zionist defeat over the advanced warning radar planes to the Kingdom, had given Reagan gradual freedom to respond to the Euro-Arab moves, recognition of the PLO and forcing Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab lands.

"These indicators are due to the Kingdom's restoration of the good command on the tool for handling the Arab-Israel conflict and to its full understanding to the secrets of the international game and balance of powers as it was mentioned by Prince Fahd in his worldwide interview of November 1, the paper concluded.

On the same subject AL-JAZIRAH blamed Europe for its ambiguous stand towards the Saudi plan in spite of the successful climate of the talks held in Riyadh between current chairman of the the EEC's Council of Ministers Lord Carrington, Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal and the Saudi leaders led by King Khalid.

"It was expected the EEC president would have carried with him an authorisation on adopting and supporting the Saudi formula, the paper added.

Noting some European countries are confining their attention to point seven only of the 8-point formula, the paper said the plan is [an] undivided package since it does not only ensure living in peace for all the countries of the region but also determines the legal framework of the Palestinian people's rights in self-determination including their independent statehood.

SPA REVIEWS PRESS ON GULF MEETING, IRAN

LD091440 Riyadh SPA in English 1217 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Press review]

[Excepts] Riyadh, 9 Nov (SPA) -- The taks before the forthcoming GCC heads of state summit and regret over the unnecessary uproar raised by the Iranians over the U.S. sale of advanced radar planes to Saudi Arabia appeared for editorial comments in today's newspapers.

Dealing with the upcoming GCC summit, AL-YAWM urged the Gulf leaders to tackle their current issues in a bold and frank manner by searching solid common grounds for defining the aspired just peace in the region and for uncovering the Zionist enemy ambitions and designs. The paper felt the summit would lay firm foundations for the desired stages for a joint action on Arab, Islamic and human causes.

Dealing with the same subject, 'UKAZ newspaper in its main editorial entitled, "The Summit of Great Expectation," described the Gulf Cooperation Council as an Arab and Islamic entity. The paper hoped the Gulf leaders during their discussion relating to security of [the] Gulf region would bear in mind the fact that the Gulf security should be the responsibility of the peoples and nations of the region. "This requires them to totally reject big powers' intervention, pacts and international polarization," the paper added.

Regretting the unnecessary uproar raised by the Iranian Government led by ayatollahs over the U.S. sale of advanced radar planes to Saudi Arabia, AR-RIYAD noted:" The Iranian regime by raising uproars is basically aiming to divert the world attention and the Iranian public opinion from Iran's bloodshedding and its false claims on neighbouring territories.

"The Kingdom's purchase of defence needs threatens no nation. It is only meant for safeguarding the Kingdom's territories and its resources and interests," the paper added. The paper strongly condemned the current events in Iran and the attempts of the Iranian regime to export their destructive ideas and actions to the neighboring countries.

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD SAYS U.S. ASKS EGYPT TO ATTACK LIBYA

GF100837 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] A witness from its own household has made the admission. This witness is very close to the U.S. State Department, CIA circles and the White House. In brief, the witness is close to U.S. decisionmakers. This witness is the U.S. Washington POST, which is often described as "widely influential." As for the testimony, which is very near to an admission, it is the primary evidence that the United States has been provoking Egypt to commit aggression and to begin a war with Libya. For this purpose it gave Egypt an "assurance of protection" against any Soviet intervention. What attracts attention is that the Washington POST says that "Washington's decision was probably conveyed to Husni Mubarak during his visit to the U.S. capital before As-Sadat's assassination."

When we examine the report, we recall that it comes at a time when Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has repeatedly and openly affirmed that he will not attack any Arab country. In the past month he said more than once: "We refused to enter war with Israel and wanted peace, how then will we mediate to enter a war with our neighboring Arab brothers?" We have our own criticism of the Egyptian president's words on peace with Israel and we also have our own definite and clear stand on Camp David and its repercussions. Yet, we have not ignored the words on reconciliation with Arab brothers which President Mubarak has repeated, saying that there will be no war with Libya and that Egyptian forces along Libya's border have been withdrawn.

Is it mere coincidence that makes the Washington POST report on the U.S. instigation of Egypt against Libya when the Egyptian president announced yesterday that Egypt will not be a puppet in the hands of any superpower? This is the path Egypt abandoned when it began to talk about independence from Soviet influence, only to find itself in the U.S. grip.

We sincerely hope that the Egyptian leadership will understand the meaning of the report by the U.S. newspaper, taking into consideration that this report is not only directed at Egypt and its leadership, but also at every country which allows its policies to be controlled by any superpower, whether this superpower is from the East or from the West. The reason is that these superpowers seek only to promote their own interests and nothing else. To this end they do not shrink from starting wars and sowing seeds of discord, even among brothers.

We are not among those who say that all our problems and disputes have been created by the superpowers. Yet, we do believe that these superpowers will not hesitate a moment to exploit any dispute or to start any war that might insure their influence and guarantee the perpetuation of their presence in this region where the people understand all too well the grave dimensions of the "game of nations."

MENA CARRIES AS-SIYASAH INTERVIEW WITH MUBARAK

NC070830 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2156 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has affirmed that Egypt has passed the difficult phase and that his task in the next phase will be to concentrate on the economy.

He added: There is nothing to distract us now from concentrating on Egypt's economic issues. Our aim is for the Egyptian economy to turn from a consumer to a producer economy.

In a comprehensive interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH to be published by AL-AHRAM and AL-AKHBAR tomorrow, Saturday, President Mubarak said: I know that the conscience of the Arab political leaderships will remain with Egypt, its security and progress. I shall not enter a war of words with any Arab regime, but shall devote time to productive development.

He said: We have rejected war with Israel and have turned to peace; so how can we contemplate war with our neighboring Arab brothers?

He added: I tell our people outside Egypt that everything is normal and natural in the inside and that the stability of security is not an Egyptian quest but an Arab one and that the security of Egypt is the security of all.

The Kuwaiti AS-SIYASAH newspaper's chief editor, Ahmad al-Jarallah, began his interview with President Husni Mubarak by saying:

Jumping to the front is sometimes bewildering; but as far as the new Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak, is concerned matters are proceeding and everything around him gives an impression of confidence and peace of mind. Even his face is a reflection of his inner self: It does not show any traces of exhaustion. To President Husni Mubarak every question has a solution. What is difficult to be resolved today will be resolved tomorrow. What is important is that exhaustion has not, as far as President Mubarak is concerned, reached the extent of weakness and inability to make decisions; everything around Mubarak is reassuring and comfortable.

President Husni Mubarak said: I wanted the interview to take place in the courtyard, because I am tired of working indoors. Maybe this will help you to say what you want in Egypt's open air. I have nothing to hide; but I have things that I feel we must take our time in answering. I request you to appreciate our positions and not leave Egypt prey to what we do not want. Just as we do not want the East, we also do not want the West outside the framework of equal relations. He added: I hope Prince Fahd's initiative will come to pass. I hope it does! However, the Camp David agreement is the first signed Israeli commitment. Nevertheless, we hope that the parties to the conflict will accept the contents of the statement issued by His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. This is my hope, and that is the day Egypt aspires for.

The text of President Husni Mubarak's interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH follows:

Question: Mr President, is there anything new on the results of the current investigations?

Answer: The investigation is continuing. However, what is certain is that the perpetrators of the operation are a terrorist group far removed from religion and from its tolerant teachings and values. Religion does not order violence and the shedding of blood. I say: We have combed everyone from our society who is connected with the incident or even with this kind of unjustified religious terror. I tell you that they are a minority.

We are not against anyone who practices according to tolerant rites. But extremism, which is against our religious concept, is unjustified fanaticism and God has nothing to do with it. They are a minority and their case is over.

Question: Mr President, once again I want to make certain, are they actually extremists or has the army an opinion on the political leadership?

Answer: All that has been said about the army's involvement is tendentious talk. Such talk pains the men of the armed forces, who are the forefront in the defense of Egypt's land. The army's feelings toward political leadership are sound -- 100 percent.

I am one of this army which fought in October. I do not doubt the purity of this army toward its national issues. I know their feelings. The liaison between me and them has never stopped even now that I am playing a political role. If two or three of them became extremist for psychological reasons, it does not mean anything. Everyone of those three has a story which has driven him to despondency and to carrying out their adventure. One of them has a brother who, as you know, was in prison with some extremists and who cooperated with those who had been enlisted. They have their own psychological entanglements, and they were able to implement their plan. Their success was prompted by desperation. However, they do not express anything about the trend of the feelings of the armed forces and the army men. We will not permit these rumors to harm the structure of this establishment which is entrusted with safeguarding national security. Believe me, if there was anything, we would have said it.

Question: Mr President, my information is that the number of the detainees is about 25,000.

Answer: This talk is exaggerated. This is an astronomical figure. Only 700 persons have been arrested, perhaps a few more. A total of 700 in a country with a population of more than 40 million is not a huge figure. I, naturally, mean those who were detained after the incident and before the referendum. There are detainees and their figure was announced earlier. Let me here praise the high spirit of the Egyptian people. These people worked with us to safeguard security. These people helped us to detain the suspects who had tried to disturb security. The citizen of Egypt has played the role of a policeman. I tell you that Egypt is now cleansed of the extremists. All of them are now are under government surveillance. I repeat here: In terms of security, we have no case with those who practice religion according to its rites. This is something we are proud of, but we shall not be lenient with extremism which goes to the extent of killing and terrorization.

Question: Mr President, can I confirm to the people of Egypt outside and inside Egypt that security is under control and stable, or does it require a longer time?

Answer: Tell our people outside Egypt that everything is normal and natural in the inside. They know this; even the security measures are lessening. All those who caused tension are in the hands of the investigators. All will receive their punishment, and no one will escape from the hand of justice. It is a fact that you should ascertain for yourself that security is stable. I know that this is not an Egyptian quest but an Arab one. In the final analysis, Egypt's security means the security of all. I know that although we differ with you in viewpoint, you do not want what has happened to Iran to happen to Egypt. Nor do you want Egypt to be tied by unequal agreements with international powers whose aim is to reach the warm waters of the Red Sea and the Arab Gulf. I know this.

Question: Mr President, do you intend to release the people detained during the time of your predecessor, the late president, such as journalists, politicians and religious leaders?

Answer: Yes. Much has been said about this subject. To be frank and clear with everyone, the investigation is going on quickly, and whoever has no connection with the assassination case will be released, and whoever is proven guilty of involvement in cases of disturbing national security will be referred to trial. If someone is being held on the basis of reports by others and nothing definite is proven against him, we will put before him the information we have about him and will ask him to be careful in the future and will release him. The socialist public prosecuter is currently conducting the investigation, and I support a speedy conclusion of the investigation.

Question: What about the opposition members abroad -- the journalists and politicians. Is there an intention to conduct a dialogue with them?

Answer: I am now turning to a new page. Let all those who want to return please do so. What counts is that they should not work for any quarter. They should work only in Egypt's national interest. I announce: Let everyone please come back. What matters now is that they should exercise their role in the interest of Egypt's security. Other than that, I will not be lenient. The departed president had made such an announcement. But I am now renewing the announcement. I understand that these should express their actual desire. The invitation will not be open forever, since their failure to respond to the invitation of the departed president perhaps makes me doubt that any hesitation on their part means that their interests abroad are stronger than their patriotic feeling, and this I do not accept.

Question: Mr President, what is your actual role in Egypt in the present stage?

Answer: I have focused considerable attention on the question of security and we have traversed this difficult phase. Therefore, we have surmounted the subject of security. As I said at the beginning of this interview, another thing remains. In my opinion, it is important, very important, from the economic angle, and according to my plan, the political leadership should not preoccupy itself with foreign issues so that our attention will be totally distracted from the issues of national economy. My objective is for the Egyptian economy to turn from a consumer economy into a producer economy. Therefore, we place Egypt's economic possibilities before the influential world economic quarters. I have reaffirmed the economic open-door policy, and I repeat that. We shall nurture the individual effort and build a producer economy. I am satisfied that there is confidence by the influential world economic quarters in what a producing Egyptian economy could provide. I have ordered the officials in the government to facilitate the economic open-door policy procedures. We have no objection to developing the laws regarding foreign investment in Egypt. We shall increase the effectiveness of the tax-free zones to establish joint industries to cover the markets of Egypt and the area. My future role is to focus on the economic aspects. I know that there is public complaint about the Egyptian political leadership that we have been devoting attention to foreign political issues. The peace process is now going on well and according to a specific timetable, and there is nothing to detract us from concentrating on Egypt's economic problems. I say that Egypt is full of resources, and they must be exploited in a better manner. The next stage will be the stage of economic councentration. I have promised that I shall not enter into a war of words with any Arab regime. Even those who have an opinion about us, we shall not answer them. We shall devote the time to economic development. I know that the conscience of the Arab political leaders will remain with Egypt, its security and its progress.

Question: Mr President, what is the secret behind the heavy voting in the presidential elections? Is it Egypt's fear of the unknown after the assassination of late President as-Sadat?

Answer: I leave it to you to answer this and to assess the dimensions of this question. Take the answer from the man in the street in Egypt, but please do not take it from me personally.

Regarding our people's feelings about what you call the unknown, the Egyptian people are sad to lose their leaders as happened when Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir died. The people feel lost for a time, but the quick transfer of power following the death of President as-Sadat created satisfaction. You can make sure of this feeling of the man in the street. This fast transfer of power is an international event and is the quickest transfer of power in the history of Egypt's contemporary policy. It was so fast that I wanted to take time, but the political leaders refused to a postponement. Thus, the quick transfer of power helped create stability and the return of normal life.

Question: Mr President, why did the AWACS planes arrive in Egypt so quickly?

Answer: The AWACS were sent to Egypt because we became suspicious of an external aggression. And I say that does not mean an Arab aggression. Therefore, and in order to reassure ourselves, we requested the AWACS to use their early warning system to keep the border under surveillance. We now no longer need the AWACS, and they have returned to the United States. We requested the AWACS because in our capacity as a national leadership with its country's interest at heart, we wanted to prepare ourselves for any abnormal confrontation.

We did not request the AWACS because we were preparing for an attack against anyone. I say this because some people interpreted their presence out of context. Therefore, I emphasize at this point that we repudiated war with Israel and we opted for peace. Therefore, how could we think of going to war with our neighborly Arab brothers? This is out of the question. The Egyptian people have decided to end the state of war because they want to devote their time to development.

Question: Mr President, on the Arab level, the U.S. administration's decision to sell AWACS to Saudi Arabia was described as a wise decision. What is your view?

Answer: As far as we know, the U.S. administration, headed by President Reagan, exerted strenuous efforts to pass the deal against the background of the Zionist lobby's objections. I spoke to them in the United States. I told them when I visited the United States last September that Egypt views the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia as being a matter of principle. If the United States rejects the deal, then the Egyptian people, who have cooperated with you, will be frustrated. The reason is that the Egyptian people will know how the United States will treat them because the United States is treating Saudi Arabia this way.

Saudi Arabia has made several contributions to world questions, not to mention its wise and moderate oil policy which the United States should appreciate. These are my views that I put forth to the U.S. parties and even to the U.S. officials who visited Egypt. Therefore, I believe that the success of the U.S. administration in passing the AWACS deal is wise and important. Saudi Arabia has a right to defend its national security because it plays an effective role in the area. It is sufficient that Iran is making irresponsible moves there.

Question: Mr President, do you believe that the path to stability is economic prosperity or political stability?

Answer: There is a link between these two concepts; there can be no political stability without economic prosperity nor an economic boom without security and political stability. We have a budget and in the coming stage we will concentrate on the economic aspects. We now have no major external political problems. As I have said, the peace process is proceeding according to the signed commitments. Thus, the consecration of political stability will be achieved through economic factors that we are now following with the government. I want all the aid that Egypt receives to be turned into productive aid, if possible.

Question: After the death of As-Sadat, do you think that the economic activity will be affected?

Answer: The quick transfer of power helped ensure several things, including the return of reassurance. Thus, as far as I know, the economic activity has not been affected. The world followed the speedy transfer of power, increasing confidence in Egypt and even reassurance of foreign investors. The whole world talked about the quick transfer of power to the point that surprised me personally. The only sector that was affected was tourism, and it has now returned to normal. I am expecting a great deal in the interests of the economic prosperity. Confidence is increasing between the citizen as a private sector and the state as the party that safeguards stability and takes care of the economic activity.

Question: Mr President, after what has happened, do you have a new equation of the concept of democracy in Egypt? What are your views on the democratic climate in the Arab world?

Answer: There is nothing new. The democracy that I seek is one with controls. I am not departing from the conventional, because even the countries with the oldest democracies exercise certain controls so that things will not get out of hand, turning democracy into chaos. I am against restricting freedoms or even individuals. The controls that I mean are the ones that maintain security. As for the democratic climate in the Arab world, I am not prepared to talk about it. This question concerns others and it is up to them to assess that. I support the opinion and the opposite opinion. This is good, but there must be controls. Everything has limits, even life has limits. Thus, things cannot be left in confusion in the name of democracy.

Question: Following the death of the president, the Americans were very much concerned and they met with you a long time when they offered their condolences.

Answer: The U.S. secretary of state met with me here and we spoke extensively of the avenues of peace, U.S. aid and political backing for Egypt.

Question: Mr President, at the economic level, are the Americans serious in backing Egypt, or is this just political nonsense?

Answer: Yes, they are serious in backing Egypt. They have rejected nothing which we have asked for. They have met all our requests in the form of aid and in the form of joint economic agreements. Naturally, we are asking for more, because Egypt needs more aid.

Question: Mr President, let us talk about international affairs. Concerning the Soviet Union, will relations be resumed on an equal basis?

Answer: I have not thought about this matter to this time. However, I welcome those who want to deal with me on equal terms. I am now preoccupied with domestic affairs. Afterward, I will think of such an external move. What is important is that there should be an equal relationship. I do not want to feel that we are being treated as a small state and that they are a big state. We are states enjoying the same rights at the United Nations, and it is imperative that we be given equal treatment, because we respect our national sovereignty. I am against anything being imposed on my national will.

Question: Your excellency, do you think Israel is serious with regard to the peace process, or is it trying to procrastinate in withdrawing [from the Sinai]?

Answer: No, Israel is serious. The reason is that they have assured me of this. Furthermore, there are all the signs that they are indeed withdrawing. As they have announced in Israel, they signed an agreement with Egypt, not with the person of President as-Sadat, who has departed. The agreement is an Egyptian affair which the departed leader had endorsed and which was ratified by all the Egyptian political and executive organs. Therefore, the Israelis have seen no need for signing the agreement again, as was requested by some political factions in Israel.

Question: Mr President, I would like to return to the economic issue, due to its importance to Egypt. When the investment laws were adjusted, were Arab investments taken into account, or do you not want them?

Answer: You are going into a subject which I dont't want to talk about. It is the Arab investors who do not want us. They want foreign markets. On our part, we welcome them and will be prepared [to make] any adjustments they want with regard to investment laws. There are extensive possibilities here, and the profit yields are better than good. But, first and foremost, Egypt is an Arab country to them and from them. I don't want to go any further in this respect. They will discover that we are closer to them than their jugular vein.

Question: Mr President, do you think you will remain far from the power centers?

Answer: It is not in my nature to remain isolated from the people and it will be hard for them to surround me with power centers. My nature is totally different. There won't be any intermediaries between me and the people's general affairs. I will continue to mix with the people just like I did when I was vice president. I won't be isolated from the feelings of the simple Egyptian individual, because the problems of this individual are the concern of the current political system.

Question: Mr President, how are your relations vis-a-vis the army? Do you have good relations with it or have you become a political leader now?

Answer: I have spent my life in the army. I have had meetings with the army leaders from time to time. I have relations with everybody. I am aware of the army's feelings and the feelings of its individuals. Therefore, politics and the military cannot be separated -- except when it comes to the functions of work. Other than that, we are all for preserving Egypt's security.

Concluding his interview with President Husni Mubarak, Mr Ahman al-Jarallah said: Thus ends the interview I requested. Let us give President Husni Mubarak a chance, because everything about him indicates that he is more than important to Egypt's forthcoming role.

MENA ON FORTHCOMING PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY TALKS

NC091840 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will meet at noon, tomorrow, with members of the Egyptian delegation to the tripartite Egyptian-Israeli meeting that will be held at Mena House Wednesday at the ministerial level to give an impetus to the autonomy talks.

The delegation, which will be headed by 'Ali, will include Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ambassador Tahir Shash and a number of Egyptian experts.

The Israeli delegation, which is expected to arrive in Cairo at noon on Wednesday, will be headed by [Israeli Interior Minister] Yosef Burg, and will include Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

The U.S. side will be represented by U.S. Ambassador in Tel Aviv Samuel Lewis and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton.

The first session of the meeting, which will continue for 2 days, will begin at 1800 Wednesday, with a brief open session during which the heads of delegations will deliver short addresses. It will be followed by a closed session and a working dinner.

On Thursday morning, a second and final session will be held. It will be followed by a press conference during which the heads of the three delegations will speak about the results of the meeting. The Israeli delegation will then leave Cairo for Tel Aviv.

MENA has learned that Egypt's position during this new round of autonomy talks will be a continuation of its firm stand that is built on basic principles: The need for Israel to undertake measures of confidence-building as contained in the Egyptian memorandum of 13 October 1978, because without these measures and without any contact with the Palestinian people and without that people's direct or indirect participation in the negotiations, the negotiations will be of no value.

MENA has also learned that Egypt will again request the implementation of the contents of its memorandum pertaining to the confidence-building measures. These measures are represented in the need for the return of the West Bank and Gaza Strip mayors, suspension of the establishments of settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, nonparticipation of Israeli settlers in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in voting pertaining to the establishment of the Palestinian authority, and recognition of the fact that the Arabs of eastern Jerusalem constitute an indivisible part of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and that they take part in the elections pertaining to the establishment of the Palestinian authority.

Furthermore, the measures are also represented in the need to return expropriated lands and properties in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to their Palestinian owners; to take the necessary measures to lift the ban on political meetings and freedom of expression; to remove the restrictions on the freedom of movement of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip inhabitants; to suspend military maneuvers in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; to release political prisoners; to reunite Palestinian families in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and elsewhere; to allow the refugees to return; to end the restrictions on the use of water for irrigating the Gaza plantations; to move the appeal court from eastern Jerusalem as well as all the other measures contained in the Egyptian memorandum of 13 October 1978 which emphasized the need for their implementation in all the rounds of the negotiations which followed its submission.

MENA has also learned that Egypt will also emphasize -- when the powers and jurisdictions of the full Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are discussed -- the need for the powers and jurisdictions of the proposed Palestinian authority to be as stipulated in the Camp David agreement.

Meanwhile, the autonomy meetings will begin tomorrow on the level of experts. The Egyptian delegation to the meetings will be headed by Ambassador Shash, the Israeli delegation by Interior Ministry Director General Hayim Kubersky, and the U.S. side by Ambassador Cluverius who is expected to arrive in Cairo tomorrow.

The activities of the autonomy experts committee will continue until 18 November to discuss the powers and jurisdications of the Palestinian autonomy.

MENA: GENSCHER TV INTERVIEW ON FAHD PEACE PLAN

NC092302 Cairo MENA in English 2257 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA) -- West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in an interview with Cairo radio and television tonight that President Husni Mubarak is characterized by moderation in thinking, studying subjects in depth and wisdom in decision.

In an interview taken by 'Ali as-Samman, chief of Cairo radio and television in Western Europe, Genscher said the Egyptian people have done well to choose Mubarak for president. He added that President Mubarak, in the view of West Europeans, has a spirit of high responsibility towards Egyptian as well as international issues. He added that he knew personnal how President Mubarak was keen on Middle East peace, which is immeasurably important to Europe.

Genscher said that West Europe must play an active role in Middle East peace, which was a direct bearing on European peace. This was why West European countries were taking part in the multi-national peace-keeping force, which means political support for Egypt's peace efforts.

About his view on the Camp David agreements and Prince Fahd's peace plan, Genscher said there was no contradiction in Bonn's view on the two approaches. He added that the Fahd plan amounts to a practical course which meets with some of the points of the EEC stand. Both Camp David and the Fahd plan envisage a permanent and comprehensive peace, and so does the European approach. Genscher said a comparison between the Venice declaration and the Fahd plan would show points of agreement and points of disagreement.

Asked about West Germany's position regarding Palestinian rights, Genscher said that West Germany had declared at all levels and at the United Nations that the Palestinian people have the right to self-determination.

The right of the Palestinian people of self-determination, he said, is the basic prerequisite for permanent peace in the Middle East. This should be accompanied, naturally, by the right of all the countries of the area to exist, including Israel.

Genscher said that promoting the Egyptian economy would help promote Middle East stability. He added that West Germany would aid Egypt in the field of the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

About Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to West Germany, Genscher said that Bonn was trying to open a dialogue between West Europe and the United States on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other.

He added that West Germany would propose to the Soviet Union that both it and the United States give up medium-range missiles, meaning that the Soviet Union should withdraw its missiles and that the United States should not set up medium-range missiles of its own in Europe. This would be an important step towards peace, he added.

ARAB TIMES INTERVIEWS DEFENSE MINISTER GHAZALAH

GF091212 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Report on "exclusive" interview granted by Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah to Ahmad Jarallah in Cairo on 6 November 1981]

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Nov -- Egypt's Defense Minister Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah told me in Cairo that the late President as-Sadat had insisted on holding the military parade because he had information that some people believed the Egyptian army did not have Soviet arms. He added that the late president wanted to show that "we were still using Soviet weapons, which form about half of our armament."

The Egyptian defense minister told me this during an exclusive 40-minute interview. It was held on Friday, even though it was his day of rest.

The defense minister said that the late president wanted to show the people the new weapons and the results of the military training. "It is also traditional on national occasions. The parade hours were planned to coincide with the training hours to avoid the parade becoming costly," he added.

Asked if there had been any advance information that something might misfire during the parade, the minister said "supervision of the army is based on the premise that armed troops have no political tendency. Our mission as the army is to defend the constitution and not to have any political role. But if the battalion leader thought of something else this would be unknown to us."

Egypt's defense minister added that 'Abbud az-Zumur, the main accused in the operation, was hiding 65 bullets. "This was easy to smuggle, particularly if the smuggler was a confident person," he added. "But why all this furor over the operation?" he asked. "American President Reagan's security forces could not prevent a shot at him. President Kennedy was assassinated."

Asked why the Egyptian people felt stunned and afraid after the incident, the minister said "we are a people whose nature is to live in peace. Even the revolution launched by officers in 1952 was a peaceful one. The revolution launched by officers in 1952 was a peaceful one. The then king left the country and was not killed.

"And when the late president got rid of centers of power he did so without shedding blood. Thus the assassination of the president was something strange for the Egyptian people, and they were naturally afraid."

The defense minister said that 700 civilian reserves were held, but this was not a big number in a country of 40 million. He added that there were extremists in most countries, including the U.S., Germany and Italy, and the number of the extremists was higher than in Egypt.

"After the attack I moved immediately to my headquarters and asked to head towards the frontiers to defend our borders so nobody would benefit from what happened. I also concentrated on defending local institutions. Everything was carried out quickly, and the military units that participated in the parade returned to their bases," he said.

"There is a story behind the AWACS" the defense minister said in reply to a question. He added "we had decided to benefit from a plane called Hawk Eye, which is similar to the AWACS but cheaper and made in America. The present president discussed the subject with American officials when he visited the U.S. as an envoy for the late President as-Sadat."

Abu Ghazalah said that the call for AWACS came after the assassination so that a neighbor would not start a military operation against Egypt in the interest of a big foreign power.

The Egyptian official affirmed that security was stable in the country and there was no need to fear anything. "We have partially withdrawn our troops from the border," he added.

Asked about secret Western reports that he is dreaming of being the number one man in the country, the defense minister replied "I am a hundred percent military man, and my ambitions are limited to my role. Before I became defense minister and before the present president took over, we had brotherly relations that I will maintain. I have no ambitions beyond my military."

In reply to a question that it was rumored that thousands were being discharged from the army following the assassination, Defense Minister abu-Ghazalah said that only 112 persons of various ranks had been discharged from the army.

The minister said "everything is possible" when asked if Soviet Union would remain one of Egypt's sources of arms in future. He added "our military plans and the arms should not have conditions that do not suit our political situation."

MUBARAK MOVES GO AGAINST AS-SADAT PRACTICES

PM061153 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Nov 81 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Cairo Bureau report: "Important Decisions Contrary to As-Sadat's Policy: Mubarak Abolishes the Body of Advisers and Hands Over Presidential Resthouses to State"]

[Excerpt] Cairo -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak yesterday adopted a number of important decisions, particularly that of handing over the presidential resthouses to the appropriate government and ministerial departments.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned from informed sources that the most important resthouse is the one which the late President Anwar as-Sadat used to use, namely the Al-Qanatir al-Khayriyah resthouse, which has now been actually handed over to the Irrigation Ministry. The Al-Fursan resthouse in Ismailia has been handed over to the Suez Canal Authority.

The president has also decided to abolish the body of presidential advisers headed by Eng Sayyid Mar'i, which was established by a decision made by the late president Anwar as-Sadat to advise the president of the republic on political, economic and other matters. Eng Sayyid Mar'i has been informed of this decision.

MENA ON INDICTMENT AGAINST AS-SADAT'S ASSASSINS

NC091420 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA) -- Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has stated that the bill of indictment in the case of the assassination of late President Anwar as-Sadat will be submitted to President Husni Mubarak within the next 2 days. The indictment will then be published and the defendants will be sent to trial before the supreme military court next week.

In an exclusive statement to MENA, the defense minister said that the armed forces have no objection to these trials being held publicly but the decision on this matter will be left to the political leadership.

AFP Provides More

NC091810 Paris AFP in English 1802 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (AFP) -- The four men accused of assassinating President Anwar as-Sadat on October 6 go to trial before a military court here next week. By Egyptian law they face death by hanging if convicted, Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah announced today.

General Abu Ghazalah said the eight-count indictment would be put before President Husni Mubarak within two days, then would be made public.

Egyptian authorities have said the assassination squad was led by Lt Khalid Islambuli, an artillery officer, and was composed of "three civilians disguised as soldiers" whose names were withheld. The three are described by authorities as reservists who had recently been mustered out of the Egyptian Army after completing their mandatory service. The four accused are hospitalized for treatment of [?wounds] incurred when they were arrested near the official review stand where President as-Sadat was shot.

According to the Egyptian press, the military prosecutor has brought eight charges against the four:

"Attempt to forcefully overthrow the government, assassination of the president of the republic and a number of other personalities, creation of an armed, military-like terrorist movement, sabotage of public buildings, acquisition of arms and explosives with intent to carry out attacks, assassination of a number of police officers, rupture of telephone circuits and creation of a state of panic in a number of regions." The 750 others arrested since October 6, accused of complicity in planning the assassination and of "attempting to import the Khomeyni revolution" to Egypt, will be similarly charged, the Egyptian press said.

Lt Islambuli, apparently the principal defendant, was described by authorities a few days after his arrest as "a model officer, honest and punctual, noticed for his religious leanings."

But authorities say the subsequent investigation revealed a troubled man plagued by a history of failure. He failed high school exams before entering military academy, failed to father children in either of his two consecutive marriages, and, according to his family, became aggressive. He had also been watched for some time by military police without results, authorities said. Authorities say the official investigation also showed Lt Islambuli to have been in touch with 'Abbud Zumur, one of the "brains" of the "terrorist organization" responsible for the "Khomeyni plot" in Egypt.

Since the As-Sadat assassination, Egyptian leaders have several times expressed concern with cleansing the Egyptian Armed Forces of all suspicion in the affair, stressing "their fidelity" to the country and their "loyalty" to the government.

AL-AHRAM: COURT ORDER RELEASES WAFD PARTY MILITANTS

NC092344 Paris AFP in English 2329 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (AFP) -- The brother of the assassin of President Anwar as-Sadat will be interrogated by Egypt's prosecutor-general today, the newspaper AL-AHRAM reported. The brother, Muhammad Islambuli, was one of the 1,536 people arrested on President as-Sadat's order last September 5 on suspicion of fomenting "religious denominational sedition".

Then Mr as-Sadat was killed on October 6 by Army Lieutenant Khalid Islambuli and three henchmen. One theory of investigators was that the shooting was an act of revenge for his brother's arrest.

AL-AHRAM also announced that militants of the neo-Wafd Party arrested on September 15 for an alleged plot have been released by court order. But neo-Wafd Chairman Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din, is still detained in connection with the denominational sedition investigation.

EL PAIS INTERVIEWS MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD OFFICIAL

PM091305 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 1 Nov 81 p 9

[Jose Comas interview with Muslim Brotherhood "number two" 'Abdallah Muhammad Ibrahim: "I Advise President Mubarak To Avoid Repetition of Mistakes Made by As-Sadat" -- date; place of interview not specified]

[Text] 'Abdallah Muhammad Ibrahim, a doctor of laws about 40 years old and "number two" in the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, has been interviewed by an EL PAIS special correspondent somewhere in central Europe. "I would like to advise the new Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak," Ibrahim said at the conclusion of the interview, "not to trust the reports submitted to him by his secret services, to hasten to avoid a repetition of the mistakes made in the past, to observe the situation in the country objectively and without prejudices and not to take revenge for what happened." The principal violent movement of opposition to the Egyptian regime, the Brotherhood, founded in 1926 by Hasan al-Banna, the Muslim fundamentalist "guide," was banned by President an-Nasir in the mid-50's. In the summer of 1954 it unsuccessfully attacked An-Nasir; 6 years earlier it had killed Prime Minister an-Naqrashi Pasha, and in 1974 it failed in its attempt to assassinate As-Sadat.

Question: In what situation does Egypt currently find itself?

Answer: The situation is not calm, and many things could happen. I hope that the new president will not make the same mistakes as the previous president, which caused his assassination. The greatest mistake was the coup against freedom. First As-Sadat announced a liberalization, and then overnight he banned everything again. That was his main mistake, together with the treatment meted out to the Islamic movement in Egypt.

Question: How do you characterize the Muslim Brotherhood ideologically?

Answer: The ideology can be defined as an extension of the teaching of Islam and of Muhammad: Freedom, justice, love of one's neighbor, tolerance and wanting the best for everybody, without distinction of ideology or religion. The tolerance also includes those who have different beliefs, whether they be Christians or Jews, provided that they do not attack us and commit injustices against us. These are the points in common with the original teaching, but adjusted to the present time.

Question: Do you believe that all these principles are currently being carried out in Iran?

Answer: The Iranian Muslim brothers have their own personality and their particular circumstances. They have certainly used other methods in order to fulfill their aims. Moreover, the situation in Iran cannot be judged on the basis of the one-sided information which is being received. There are exaggerations in the news media. If mistakes occur, they are presented here very crudely.

Question: What kind of society would you build if you attained power?

Answer: Our goal is not to govern but the implementation of Islamic teaching: It does not matter whether we or others do it. Islamic teaching has the advantages of the Western system and many others. We have no ambition for power; we merely wish to lay the foundations for implementing our teaching.

Question: What is the difference between your organization and the Egyptian fundamentalist Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir], which is officially held responsible for the attack on As-Sadat?

Answer: That group tends to go too far in some matters. For instance, they describe many people as false Muslims, and in this they go too far. This is one of the differences. The anathemas they pronounce against other people for not being believers. They are too extreme in this. Of course, not only they but also the governments of the region, which force them to act in this way, are to blame for this. The regimes repress the Islamic movement and the Islamists say that those governments are infidel and that those who cooperate with those governments are not believers, and so reactions are provoked.

Question: What drove them to assassinate As-Sadat, and what repercussions will his death have?

Answer: Everything happened because of As-Sadat's misconduct and his mistaken policy. the president was led inevitably to suppress freedoms by the forces collaborating with him -- Israel and the United States. He was very stupid to allow himself to be led into a situation in which he had no alternative but to act in that way. However, it is difficult to judge now whether the repercussions will be favorable or unfavorable. It is too early for that.

Question: What is your opinion of U.S. conduct in the instance of a country such as Egypt?

Answer: The United States is making several mistakes; first of all, working with and placing in power individuals who do not have the people's support. It will lose everything if it supports those people without popular support who eventually fall. Second, the United States tends to cooperate with the military, helps them to reach the top, and the military are generally hated by our people. Third, the United States has never attempted to understand the Islamic movement. Its representatives are afraid and prejudiced and regard us as crude and uncouth. This is sometimes justified, but our intention is to achieve civilization and culture in their highest expression. Last, the United States generalizes and lays on the whole Islamic movement the blame resting with a small group which may have made mistakes. The Muslim Brotherhood has an autonomous and independent personality and is tolerant in the realization of its aims.

Question: Do you believe that Soviet influence, which made itself felt in Egypt in the days of An-Nasir, would be more beneficial for your country than U.S. influence?

Answer: No. We are opposed to them, too. We assert real neutrality with respect to the two big powers. We wish to work with them on an equal footing which will respect our interests.

Question: What is the state of the Muslim Brotherhood's relations with the legal and illegal opposition in Egypt -- with the moderate Islamists, Nasirites and communists?

Answer: The Muslim Brotherhood is the genuine opposition: We are the largest of the opposition forces. The Nasirites and communists have no popular base, and we have no relations with them. We do have contacts with other groups, although they are small. We have followers in all social sectors, but above all among the intellectuals.

Question: In the army, too?

Answer: Unfortunately, we have no followers in the army for two reasons. First of all, we do not believe in military coups, because change must come from the people, once they have been educated. The people must bring about change democratically and reasonably. I would not like to believe that violence and brutality are an appropriate solution to problems, because violence creates further violence. This would worsen matters, and it is impossible to foresee where the situation would lead. Second, the government, with its secret police, is concentrating its attention on the army and averting any attempting by jailing our followers.

Question: What contacts do you have with other Arab countries, and to what extent could Libya or Saudi Arabia constitute models? What relations does the Brotherhood have with the PLO?

Answer: As an organization, we only have relations with other Islamic groups. Neither Saudi Arabia nor Libya constitute acceptable models for us. We have no direct relations with the PLO, but there are common aims. Initially, we proceeded from the same rules of Islamic conduct, but this is no longer the case. However, they are attempting to defend the Palestinian people's rights and on that we are in agreement.

Question: What is your stance on the Camp David Egyptian-Israeli bilateral peace treaty, and what is the Brotherhood's opinion on the state of Israel's right to exist?

Answer: We have said this clearly in our publication, which was illegal and then was explicitly banned by As-Sadat: We reject that agreement. We will only recognize a Palestinian state in which the Jews can live as fellow citizens. That would be the just situation, and that is how it was for 1,000 years.

Question: What problems are there with the fundamentalist Muslims and the Coptic Christians in Egypt?

Answer: My answer will surprise you, but there are no difficulties. The Copts have coexisted with the Muslims very well for many years. The misunderstandings which you are seeing and the incidents which have occurred were provoked and encouraged by certain elements linked with the regime in order to repress the Islamic movement. However, it must be said that Pope Shinudah (dismissed by As-Sadat in September) was not the right personality to head the Coptic minority, because he also encouraged the clashes between the two communities. Most of the Copts condemn that conduct and wish to live in peace with the Muslims.

Question: Are you striving to export your interpretation of Islam to other countries?

Answer: The Muslim Brotherhood does not exist solely in Egypt but in all states, although especially in the Islamic states. It is an international organization with branches in all countries of the world. I would not like to name countries, because I do not wish to place anybody in an embarrassing situation, and so I will not specify our penetration in Spain.

Question: How do you view Egypt's immediate future?

Answer: Everything will depend exclusively on the leader's conduct. If he attempts to rectify the mistakes which led As-Sadat to become a victim, the evolution will be positive. If he repeats the same mistakes, I believe that the situation will worsen. There is a natural law which says that pressure and more pressure naturally cause an explosion. We cannot judge President Mubarak as yet. Very little time has elapsed since his attainment of power.

Question: Has the situation in Egypt been so dangerous for the Brotherhood over the last 2 months that you have had to go into exile?

Answer: Yes. The Ministry of Interior has so far continued with the arrests and is using brutal methods in the searches and the repression. They are severely torturing the prisoners, who can be divided into two categories: Those who were in prison before As-Sadat's death, whom they wish to bring to trial, and those whom they are now arresting without cause. For instance, it is sufficient to wear a beard to be mistreated, and many young people have been arrested solely for wearing Islamic clothes.

Question: So the prospects in Egypt are very unfavorable?

Answer: You could say that.

PRESIDENT'S INTERVIEW WITH AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI

JN061204 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Nov (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has said that Iraqi superiority over the Persian enemy is a superiority of ideology not arms or numbers. He also said that the political system in Iran is on the brink of an abyss while the political system in Iraq is getting stronger every month.

In an interview with the AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI magazine published here today, the president said: The superiority now, therefore, is that of the one who is right and represents the evolution of history over that of the one who is wrong and opposes the evolution of history. From the Iraqi viewpoint, he explained, the war is a matter of self-defense as well as defense of sovereignty and national and pan-Arab security. He said that any Iranian ruler who really seeks the well-being of his country must stop the fighting.

Asked about certain Arab and foreign countries such as Syria, Libya, the Palest'nians, Algeria, Turkey and the USSR, the president said: We must tell the truth. The ountries you have mentioned have adopted different stands on the war. Some have shown understanding and others have adopted a negative attitude. But the established fact now is that the Iranian regime itself has helped many countries adopt the correct stand. Other countries have adopted wrong and deviant stands not because of lack of information or ability to analyze, but because of their old ill-intentions against the Arab nation and even mankind.

The president added: At any rate, we in the Arab homeland always make a clear distinction between the stands adopted by the regimes and those adopted by the Arab citizens. I believe that the Iranian regime has itself greatly facilitated the Arab people's task of correctly evaluating that regime as racist and backward. It is a suspicious regime, not a progressive one working for the liberation of Palestine, as it is claimed.

The president said that Palestine will not be liberated by words but by acts which are backed by a practical plan and tangible practical steps.

Regarding the silence of those defeatist Arab countries that have sided with the racist Persian enemy, President Saddam Husayn said: Actually, I have no comment to make. Their partiality itself is the most eloquent comment. I have no comment to make. Their stands have no effect whatsoever. Their pro-Iranian stands are the most eloquent comment, especially after the arms dealing between Iran and the Zionist enemy has been revealed.

President Saddam Husayn expressed Iraq's willingness to start a dialogue and support the Iranian opposition. He said in this respect: The stands adopted by some of the opposition members in Iran and their statements that it was the Khomeyni regime that wanted the war and its continuation for local personal reasons are correct historically, tactically and strategically. But will they adhere to these stands when they come to power? It remains to be seen.

The president added: The security of any country demands that the ruler must be friendly to his neighbors, especially when those neighbors have no ambitions against the security of his country. Iraq's demands are clear; they are that the Iraqis and the Arabs must live in security, safeguard their sovereignty and respect others.

The president refuted Western and Persian press claims about the situation in the autonomous region and said: Infiltrators might be able to cross the border with Iran, Turkey and Syria and fire a few bullets on roads and at innocent people, as is the case in any mountainous region in the world; but from the practical standpoint, there has not been any significant or radical change in the northern region since the war and before it.

President Saddam Husayn denied that Iraq was compelled to adopt middle stands with regard to its role in the Arab arena due to the circumstances of war, saying: The war restricted -- or rather, limited -- utilizing Iraqi capabilities, which could thus not be utilized on another front. This is an objective truth but we have nothing called middle.

President Saddam Husayn asserted that Iraq sees itself maintaining the sound pan-Arab stand, which is neither extremist, nor middle nor waivering. He added that the right stand is one agreed on by all the Arabs, a stand that is better than a group or individual stand.

He pointed out that as regards the Palestinian issue -- and irrespective of our ideological stand -- we shall not work against any stand that is agreed on by all the Arabs and the PLO. There is a difference between supporting and not working against. Indeed, we may not support a stand but this does not necessarily mean that we work against it.

On Iraq's stand on the Saudi plan for a Middle East peace, the president pointed out that what is important for Iraq is not to seek an alternative that is only relatively better than Camp David or any other plan. Rather, he added, what is important is to seek, with open mindedness and in the presence of Arab conscience, to adopt the soundest stand from the practical and historical standpoint. Thus, the soundest stand is that agreed on by all the Arabs, including the PLO, in a healthy atmosphere and as a result of open-minded thinking.

President Saddam Husayn recalled the contents of the Baghdad summit resolutions, namely that any separate solution to this issue is rejected and that the natural venues for adopting any solution are the Arab summit conferences.

Asked about Iraq's relations with the fraternal Gulf states and the extent to which it reconciles its stand with those of these states while maintaining good relations with them, the president said: We assume that our Arab brothers in general are responsible to Iraq in the sense that they must tell us what they believe is erroneous and encourage us with regard to what they believe is right. Iraq owes the same to its Arab brothers whether they are in the Gulf or outside it. We must always proceed from basic firm truths and other changeable and flexible truths. Among the basic truths is that we must not assume that absolute agreement in viewpoints is essential for purposes of rapprochement and fraternal ties in all matters of politics and life.

In this regard, he added: Among the issues on which we have a clear viewpoint is that a foreign military presence on the Arabs' territory is not in their interest since Arab sovereignty should continue to belong to its people. Thus we always oppose foreign bases and facilities that service these bases.

He added that Iraq's objection to foreign bases stems first from its concept of sovereignty; second, from its belief in the nonaligned principles; and, third, from the premise that any foreign base in the Arab homeland will lead to the establishment of another foreign base elsewhere under the pretext of maintaining the strategic balance of the superpowers.

The president expressed, on behalf of Iraq, his thanks to brothers in the Gulf, including Saudi Arabia, for their stand on the dispute with the Persian enemy. He said: Although the Gulf states have not openly declared their political stand on the side of Iraq, we have been reproached by some of them for not making any reference to the facilities and aid they have given and are still giving us. Therefore, we say thank you very much to the Gulf states for the facilities and aid they are giving to Iraq in it's state of war. This aid has had special results, and we thank you.

The president added: We are gratified when an Arab says I am with you, even if only in his own heart, if he truly means it but cannot say it in the open.

The president asserted: The Arab stand everywhere and in every country must be with Iraq against the enemy which imposed the war. The Arabs must be with Iraq with men, arms, funds, politics and in the media, because we were with the Arabs when they clashed with the foreigner. This will always be our policy.

The president continued: We will disclose after the war the aid given by every Arab in detail. This is a right of which the Iraqis must have detailed knowledge so they can adopt a responsible pan-Arab attitude toward it.

The president said that Iraq had strongly condemned the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Air Force. This, he said, is a firm and clear stand which Iraq adheres to, because when the Arab fights the foreigner in defense of his sovereignty, security and honor, we are with him.

Regarding relations with the Syrian regime, the president said: I do not go for absolutism in politics. There are, of course, certain firm and absolute rules such as, God is one. Justice is also a permanent objective and a permanent course. However, in changing conditions, it is impermissible to adopt absolute stands. This does not mean that there are now bases for relations different from the current relations between us and the Syrian regime, or stands different from the current stands between us. The Syrian regime's attitudes toward us are clear, such as its stand on the side of the Iranian aggressor. Notwithstanding the political facts available to me as responsible official, I do not want to make absolute statements, but current stands make the establishment of any important and positive relationship impossible.

Asked if Iraq objects to the Syrian regime's stands or structure as such, the president said: We object to any narrow-minded factional structure and to any wrong and deviant policies. The Syrian regime is known for not only its deviant and wrong stands, but also its strictly sectarian nature. The president asserted that the policy pursued by the Syrian regime is dangerous to the ruler and to Syria and its future.

The president categorically denied that Iraq's attitude toward the Lebanese crisis is influenced by Iraqi relations with Syria. He asked: Was our attitude different when our relations with Syria were good? He added: Our stand on the Lebanese crisis is a pan-Arab stand irrespective of the Syrian regime's stand. Iraq wants every Arab country to achieve stability and exercise its sovereignty without any outside interference in its internal affairs. Our attitude will be the same toward any similar situation, which, God forbid, might occur in any other part of the Arab homeland. The subject is not linked to other peoples' stands but to our basic principles and view of the Arab nation's issues.

The president continued: An Arab solution of the Lebanese crisis cannot be 100-percent honest, although it may be better than the current situation. I know the Arab structure and the internal and external influences on it. I believe that a guaranteed solution is a Lebanese solution that comes from all the parties concerned without exception, a solution that takes into consideration Lebanon's Arab affiliation, interests and unity. This will be the best solution. And, for the solution to be practical and not harmful to pan-Arab principles, the PLO should have specific role in it.

On the traitor As-Sadat's demise, President Saddam Husayn stated that As-Sadat died on the day he visited Jerusalem and was buried the day he signed the Camp David accords. He found no one to rescue him when he was struck by the bullets fired at him. He cited As-Sadat's loneliness and isolation and stressed that nobody around him paid attention to him the day he died, saying: If he had had anyone, scores of people would have rushed to parry the bullets with their chests. Then, As-Sadat may still have been killed but he would have remained alive because of the people's very attempt to ward off the bullets with their chests. Indeed, this explains what will happen in Egypt. He added: We hope that the new rulers will thoroughly study this case and adopt a decision that will make them more balanced in their international ties and in active and direct contact with the Arab nation where principles and actual reality are concerned. This is what I hope. I hope that they will follow this path and not As-Sadat's path.

The president expressed the hope that the new Egyptian president would contemplate and understand these truths, saying: There is another truth; namely, that he was not among the July revolutionaries. Indeed, he cannot even occupy the place in Egypt occupied by As-Sadat at the outset of his rule. Furthermore, he was not the most prominent Egyptian officer but among the top officers. He was not handed a country with an economic situation like that when As-sadat assumed power because the situation now is worse that it was then. His political relations with the Arabs are known and, with the exception of his links with the West, his international position is not good. Besides, As-Sadat assumed power after 'Abd an-Nasir, when the opposition was completely crushed, while now there is opposition. Indeed, As-Sadat's killing was this opposition's work.

The president added: As-Sadat's death is the result of his stand on the issue of the Arab-Zionist dispute. We had hoped that the new president or any other would be guided to the sound solution in a way that would satisfy the people and make Egypt a part of the Arab nation, capable of better overcoming its problems.

In reply to a question about reports on the possibility of inviting Husni Mubarak to the Fes summit, President Saddam Husayn said: Iraq's stand on As-Sadat was not personal. Nor was the stand of the Arab brothers who attended the Baghdad summit personal. Rather, these stands were adopted because he followed a contradictory course. Thus, whether the Egyptian president does attend or not, the final result and position toward within the summit conference and outside it will be determined on the basis of an assessment of his stands on the original course that brought about As-Sadat's known end. We shall watch and hope that the regime will follow a new course. Indeed, it would be in its interest to follow a new course.

The president recalled that fact that the Baghdad summit spared the Arabs calamities that would hve been worse than Camp David. He asserted that Iraq should be included in any new endeavor to increase the Arabs' strength. He added: I am not saying, like vain and ignorant people say, that nothing can take place without Iraq. Indeed, I believe that the nation is greater than any one state and the weight of a nation is not the sum of the weights of all the states but a result of the interaction of this nation's sons along the sound path. Thus, I believe that Iraq's inclusion in any formula for strengthening the nation constitutes an important factor.

President Saddam Husayn called for discarding the mentality of custodianship and snobbishness and for dealing with each other and for dealing with each other as brothers motivated by a responsible pan-Arab concept. He also called for differentiating between rulers and people, particularly when the ruler and the people are going in opposite directions.

President Saddam Husayn said that, during the Tripoli conference [as received], Iraq refused to let the Egyptian people be boycotted. Iraq insisted on implementing the Baghdad summit resolutions, which called for isolating and weakening the Egyptian regime without harming the Egyptian people. He recalled Iraq's principled attitude toward the Egyptians. Iraq opened the door wide for Egyptian brothers to come and live in Iraq and enjoy the same rights as Iraqis, sometimes even more.

In the interview, President Saddam Husayn alluded to the role of the nonaligned group, adding that this role is mainly devoted to spreading peace or at least to providing factors of peace and stability in the world more than at any time before. This is actually what we believe in and what we are striving for.

President Saddam Husayn added that the reality of international relations and its effect on the Nonaligned Movement have changed due to two basic factors -- the U.S. assumption of the leadership of imperialism in place of the old European-led colonialism and the expansion of the Soviet Union's direct ties or influence from East European countries to certain regimes in the Third World.

President Saddam Husayn explained that there are three currents within the Nonaligned Movement. The first is affected by U.S. strategy, the second by Soviet strategy and the third is independent. However, in the first two currents, there are states that wish to pursue an independent course despite the presence of objective factors which place them in this or that current due to political, economic or arms factors.

The president asserted that Iraq does not at all believe the U.S. allegation that it had no knowledge of the Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations nor does it believe that the AWACS were technically unable to detect the movement of the planes toward Iraq. He added: Certainly, we would not dream that the brothers in Saudi Arabia had colluded in this. This has never been considered.

The leader president denied the contentions of some press circles that the aggression was an act of sabotage from within, adding that this is a bald Zionist attempt to water down world reaction. They really believe that the world is so naive as that.

The president asserted that relations are good with France and that the new French regime is eager to develop relations with Iraq on the same basis and with the same spirit. He also asserted Iraq's concern to this end. He said: I do not want to say how long it would take to build the new reactor, for this will be stipulated in the contract to be agreed upon. We have not yet signed a contract with France to this end.

On relations with the Soviet Union, the president said that Iraq reciprocates the Soviet Union's desire to develop bilateral relations in all fields of cooperation. These relations were balanced before the war in accordance with the revolution's known principles. He added that, despite the Soviet Union's stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war, before and during the war, the Iranian regime has been exposed on the international level, and many world countries are showing no respect for this regime. Many countries have reconsidered their stands in light of these facts, including our regime's commitment to relations of friendship and its unwavering attitude toward its enemies without strategic and illegitimate changes.

On relations with the United States, the president said that any action undertaken in the relations between two countries should be balanced. He added: Under the circumstances of war, we do not improve our relations with any country if these relations are bad. Also we prefer not to let these relations be seen as examples of relations with other countries under circumstances of peace, circumstances which do not allow any misinterpretation of these relations.

He added: At any rate, we never said that our present relations with the United States are normal and that they should go on like this, severed forever. Normally, our relations with the United States or with any other country should not be severed. However, based on our assessment and analysis, we believe it is not in pan-Arab and national interests to have normal diplomatic relations with the United States. However, when we feel that our relations with the United States will be in the pan-Arab and national interest, we will say this publicly and will establish these ties without fear or hesitation.

AL-JUMAYYIL WARNING ON SYRIAN 'DEPARTURE'

NC091525 Paris AFP in English 1137 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Beirut, 9 Nov (AFP) -- The leader of Lebanon's rightwing Christian militia, Bashir al-Jumayyil, has warned that the "countdown has begun" for the Syrian forces' departure from the country, press reports said here today.

In a speech last night at Juniyah, north of Beirut, Mr al-Jumayyil said what had happened in Chad -- whose government has demanded and been granted the departure of the Libyan military presence there -- should serve as example.

"It sufficed that the (Chadian) head of state call for the Libyans' withdrawal for the latter to leave," he said. "Today the countdown has begun for the Syrians in Lebanon. We have the open support of our friends abroad who are trying to convince the Syrians to leave our country without losing face," Mr al-Jumayyil was quoted as saying.

Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis "must be able to follow the example of his Chadian counterpart," Mr al-Jumayyil said. "I tell you that all states will back him."

He said that under present circumstances, "only a Syrian agent will win" presidential elections due in Lebanon next summer, and warned that "we will not allow such a president to come to power".

But "despite the Syrian attitude", the inter-Arab coordination committee on Lebanon "has obtained what we wanted: the Lebanese Army will maintain its positions, despite the Syrians' insistence of their withdrawal," Mr al-Jumayyil said.

VOL ON ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP SAUDI EMBASSY OFFICIAL

NC071556 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] The commercial attache of Saudi Arabia's embassy in Beirut Mr Muhammad Salih al-Madani was shot this afternoon. He was immediately transported to the American Hospital in Beirut after being hit in the leg.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal suspended his talks with members of the Arab Followup Committee in B'abda Palace and left for Ambassador ash-Sha'ir's home in al-Yarzah to follow up on the developments in the incident and the investigations which are being conducted to reveal the group that perpetrated this crime which was timed to coincide with the convocation of the Arab Followup Committee meeting.

Three non-Lebanese gunmen attempted to kidnap the Saudi diplomat from his official car while he was passing through Al-Hamra'. When they failed, they shot at him, hitting him in the leg. The presidential palace and members of the followup committee were immediately informed of the incident, which was relayed by the Voice of Lebanon in two news flashes.

The Saudi diplomat said that the three gunmen who attempted to kidnap him and later fired at him spoke in a non-Lebanese accent.

This evening at 1700, Ambassadors al-Bu'ayjan and al-Ma'muri and Col Muhammad Ghanim returned to the presidential palace in B'abda. Meanwhile, the Arab Followup Committee is expected to resume its meeting at this hour under the chairmanship of President Sarkis.

KHADDAM RETURNS FROM MEETING IN LEBANON

JN081858 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1820 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Damascus, 8 Nov (SANA) -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus from Beirut today after participating in the 2-day meetings of the Arab Followup Committee in Beirut. He was seen off at the Syrian-Lebanese border by Lebanese Posts and Communications Minister Michel al-Murr.

Khaddam stopped over in 'Alayh and met with the delegation of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement comprised of Muhsin Ibrahim, George Hawi and 'Asim Qansuh. The meeting was also attended by Finance Minister 'Ali al-Khalil; Economy and Trade Minister Khalid Junblatt; Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah; Nabih al-Birri, chairman of the Amal Movement Command Council; Col Muhammad Ghanim, Syria's representative to the Arab Followup Committee at the ambassadorial level; and Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib, commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces.

The discussion at the meeting dealt with current issues in the Lebanese arena in light of the security measures and arrangements taken by the Arab Followup Committee.

AL-AHMAR RECEIVES YAR OPPOSITION FRONT LEADER

JN041325 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received this morning brother Yahya ash-Shami, member of the Secretariat of the National Democratic Front in the YAR.

Discussion revolved round events in the Arab region in general and in the southern Arabian Peninsula in particular; the struggle waged by the Arab masses in confronting the vicious imperialist and Zionist onslaught on the Arab nation; and ways of developing and bolstering such struggle, increasing cohesion among the Arab revolution's groups and strengthening these groups' unity in order to abort the U.S. imperialist-Zionist-reactionary schemes, which are represented by the Camp David accords and their treasonous aftermath.

JERUSALEM ARABIC CITES SAUDI ON OVERFLIGHTS

JN092047 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 2030 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh radio tonight cited a Saudi military spokesman as saying that at 1400 today Israeli fighter planes violated Saudi airspace in the northwestern region of Saudi Arabia and that Saudi fighter planes intercepted the Israeli fighters, resulting in the return of the Israeli planes to their land.

IDF Refuses to Comment

TA092206 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2200 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] This evening the IDF spokesman refused to comment on reports from Saudi Arabia that several Israeli fighter planes today penetrated into Saudi Arabian territory and were driven away by Saudi Arabian planes. The IDF spokesman said: The IDF is not in the habit of giving details about the activity of its aircraft in all sectors.

The announcement issued by the Saudi Arabian news agency said that the Israeli penetration was in the north and west regions of the Kingdom. It also said that Israeli planes attacked targets near Bahrayn. This claim was totally denied by the IDF spokesman, who said: There has been no such thing.

Radio on Incident

TA092213 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2200 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer says that, following reports from Riyadh on the air incident involving Israeli planes, U.S. representatives appealed to the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry with requests for explanations. Our correspondent recalls that about a week ago Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon told U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis that after the decision to supply AWACS and offensive equipment for the F-15's to Saudi Arabia, Israel regarded that country even more so as a confrontation state and that is how it would behave toward it.

RADIO: DISTURBANCES CONTINUE IN WEST BANK

TA100956 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] There is an almost complete stoppage of commerce in east Jerusalem. Also a number of schools are closed. Two youngsters were detained after attempting to hoist a Palestinian flag. Near 'Atarot, a bus traveling from Bet Horon to Jerusalem, was stoned. The driver and one passenger sustained slight injuries. Our correspondent, Moti 'Eden, reports that police were deployed this morning to prevent disturbances and strike agitation. The acting commissioner of police, Commander Yehezqe'l Qarti, told our correspondent that the police will not force businessmen in east Jerusalem to open shops, but they will not permit any incitement of businessmen and schoolmasters to close their businesses and schools.

There was no commercial strike in the towns of Judaea and Samaria this morning, but there were disturbances, notably by students. They set up barriers and threw stones at Israeli vehicles. Municipal offices in Ramallah and Al-Birah are closed.

Public Order Disturbances

TA100732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Our correspondent Moti 'Eden reports that only a few shops in east Jerusalem opened this morning. Students from several schools congregated around the buildings.

Disturbances of public order occurred in Judaea and Samaria this morning. Near Beg El, a bus was stoned and barriers were set up near Jalazun refugee camp.

Bi'r Zayt Officials Warned

TA100633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The vice president and the board of governors of Bi'r Zayt University were called in to the Military Government late last night and warned about the deteriorating situation at the school. The school's directors were given orders limiting their movements for 3 days. The Bi'r Zayt University was closed several days ago following disturbances there.

Editor, Councillor Detained

TA100837 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The Military Government detained ASH-SHA'B editor (Akrah Haniyah) and Al-Birah councillor ('Azhi Suabi), apparently in connection with the tension in the territories. Against the former, an order has already been issued, limiting his movements to his home town. This is reported by our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari.

In Jerusalem, eight of 15 youths arrested yesterday on suspicion of inciting the immobilizing of commerce in the east of the city, were released this morning.

MA'ARIV INTERVIEWS KNESSET LEADER MOSHE ARENS

TA061214 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Nov 81 p 22

[Report on Interview with Moshe Arens, Chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee by Dov Goldstein: "U.S. Policy Could Push Mubarak Into Breaking Egypt's Commitments to Peace" — date, place of interview not given]

[Text] He gave me a precondition: "I will not say a word about the appointment to serve as Israel's ambassador to Washington. This is a question on which the Foreign Ministry must issue, or not issue, an announcement." I accepted this condition so I could only add my personal impressions: The cautious positions and very well thought out statements by Moshe Arens, chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, had in them something of the style and nature of a diplomat....

As a man with acute reasoning powers, with great political culture, who received his education in the United States, Arens will have no trouble finding ways to reach the hearts of Americans. The beginning of next week he is going to the United States as the head of a Likud-Alignment parliamentary delegation for a publicity campaign against the eight-point plan put forward by Saudi Arabia's Prince Fahd.

In the past, MK Arens was known as a bitter opponent of a complete withdrawal from Sinai. Has he changed his views?

This is what I asked: Do you think Israel should complete the withdrawal even after President As-Sadat's departure from the political arena?

MK Arens replied: "The peace agreement with Egypt, signed by the Government of Israel (and, therefore, binding on the citizens of Israel) was not a commitment by President as-Sadat. It represents a commitment by Israel to Egypt and by Egypt to Israel and it was signed by the president of the United States as a witness. Therefore, it would be incorrect even for those people who were opposed to the conditions of the agreement to claim that as soon as the man who signed the agreement for Egypt was murdered, Israel was released from commitments set forth in the peace agreements.

There is a different problem here: Israel agreed to very large concessions in the Sinai on the assumption that it would get in return a genuine, stable and long term peace with Egypt. Even the most enthusiastic supporters of the agreement would not have given up the entire Sinai, including the oil, the airbases, access to the sea and settlements, if they had believed that the peace agreement would be valid for a limited time of 2, 3 or even 5 or 10 years. As-Sadat's murder very strongly emphasized and reminded us of the lack of stability in Egypt and how the situation there differs from that in democratic countries, a lack of stability can also result in discontinuing international commitments.

I assume that there is no Israeli today who is undisturbed by the possibility that perhaps Egypt will not keep its commitments for any length of time.

[Question] What should Israel do if this doubt is not removed?

[Answer] That is the great dilemma confronting Israel. I assume that in the next few months -- as we have done over the last few weeks -- we will give this a great deal of thought and careful analysis based on the various facts and data we are collecting in an attempt to better understand how events in Egypt may develop over the coming years. More specifically, we must examine whether there is a chance that Egypt will reverse its policy toward Israel after the completion of the withdrawal from Sinai in 1982. Such a reversal could take the form of stopping the sale of oil to Israel, lowering the level of diplomatic representation, severing diplomatic relations or even turning its back on peace.

I do not know if it will be possible to draw any clear conclusions. It is very difficult to predict the future, especially in such a country as Egypt. However, even if we concluded on the basis of information we obtain, that after the completion of the withdrawal, Egypt will intend to abandon the peace process, Israel would then be faced with a complicated and difficult problem: Could it or would it have to break its commitments in the peace agreement and not complete the withdrawal from Sinai. With appreciable differences, this matter resembles the situation which the Government of Israel faced on the eve of the Yom Kippur war. At that time Israel had reports that Egypt and Syria were about to attack and it was proposed that the government make a preemptive strike. It instead was decided wait until Syria and Egypt began the war. We all hope that Egypt will want to continue with the peace process, but it is impossible to know if this hope will come true.

[Question] In fact, what you are saying is this: When Israel completes the withdrawal in April 1982, we will not be freed from even one doubt, from even one fear....

[Answer] On the contrary: The doubts and fears will be unimaginably greater. Even someone who believes that the president of Egypt will find it very difficult to continue with the peace process must see that the incentives not to deviate from peaceful relations until he gets the last installment of payment from Israel are so great and tempting that only complete loss of control over the situation could cause a breach of Egyptian commitments before April 1982. But after the completion of the withdrawal, this great incentive will no longer exist.

[Question] How do you assess the chance that Egypt will continue with the peace process even after the completion of the withdrawal, in view of the positions of the new Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak, and his commitment to peace with Israel?

[Answer] I have not seen one who thought As-Sadat deliberately set a trap for us and that he had no other intention but to get Sinai back for himself and then break all his commitments. But it was clear to me that As-Sadat would have to work within a framework of pressure from both inside and outside of Egypt, pressure that could force him to abandon peaceful relations with Israel after the completion of the withdrawal. I have not met President Mubarak and I have not spoken with him, but I assume that the situation is no different. He intends to continue As-Sadat's policies. But, it is clear to everyone that he is already under heavy pressure and will be under even heavier pressure after the completion of the withdrawal to abandon the peace agreement with Israel.

It is hard for us, at this stage, to evaluate the ability of President Mubarak to stand up to these pressures. The group in Egypt that treats Israeli-Egyptian relations with awareness -- the intellectuals, the businessmen, senior officialdom and the senior officers in the army -- sees Egypt as an integral part of the Arab world and Egypt's leadership of the Arab world as Egypt's main role. Egypt's isolation from the Arab world, which was created as a result of the Camp David agreements and peace, disturbs those who belong to this important group. They are trying to change this situation and there is no doubt that they will pursue attempts to drive Egypt from peace in order to bring it closer again to the Arab world and regain its leadership status.

The demand by many important Egyptians to abandon peace with Israel also originates largely from their personal interests. Arabic literature is written in Egypt and Arabic music is composed there. Egyptian doctors earn more from one surgical operation in Saudi Arabia or the oil principalities than their annual salaries in Egypt. The same applies to lecturers and others.

That the pressure on Mubarak will persist and be reinforced after the withdrawal -- of that there is no doubt. The only doubt is over Mubarak's ability to stand up to these pressures.

If he does not stand up to the heavy pressure -- Mubarak may be tempted to believe that Israel has not kept its commitments to the Palestinians and so he could regard himself as free to retreat from his commitments.

[Question] And is there no answer to this great and critical question?

[Answer] No. There is no answer. In the Middle East one must be prepared for any development and any situation.

[Question] Do we have to complete the withdrawal despite the U.S. statements praising the Saudi Arabian "peace plan" which includes an Israeli withdrawal to the 1949 borders and the establishment of a Palestinian state?

[Answer] Consideration of whether or not to complete the withdrawal can focus only on considerations connected with Egypt's contractual relations wtih Israel and cannot be tied to the moves of other countries -- not even those of the United States.

What is clear is that U.S. policy could have a bad effect on Egypt. If it happens -- and I do not think this will be in reality -- that the Washington administration turns its back on the Camp David agreements and claims that this path is to be abandoned, then there is no doubt whatsoever that such a policy will encourage the leader of Egypt, and perhaps will even force him, to adopt a similar stand, which will lead to an Egyptian violation of the peace agreement.

A violation of the agreement by Egypt would release Israel from its commitments. Such a step could only be considered if Egypt did indeed intend to break the peace agreement after the withdrawal. But the link with U.S. policy is clear: When we examine why Egypt would abandon its commitments and break the peace agreement, the most reasonable scenario, it seems to me, is tied up with the Palestinian problem.

It is being said in the Egyptian position that Israel is not keeping its commitment to solve the Palestinian problem; and after all, according to Egypt, this is a commitment that Israel took upon itself in the Camp David agreements, and that, since Israel refuses to retreat to the 1949 borders, it is breaking the Camp David agreements and Egypt is free not to keep its part of those agreements.

There is no doubt that U.S. policy could provide a backing for such an Egyptian claim and could even push the Egyptian leadership into this claim. From this it follows that there is great danger in the U.S. policy.

[Question] In your opinion, how do you fight a U.S. policy which envisages Saudi Arabia as the foundation safeguarding its interests in the Middle East?

[Answer] I am not sure fight is the right word. The ties between Israel and the United States are the closest. Even without a formal agreement, not only is the United States Israel's closest friend, but Israel is also the closest friend of the United States.

[Question] You have convinced me. Can you, please, convince the United States?

[Answer] I will try... there are differences of opinion between even close friends, just as there are between close partners. It is natural for alternative solutions to exist and for the problems of the Middle East to appear differently in Jerusalem than they do in Washington. The interests of the United States and Israel in the Middle East are almost identical, but the ways to advance these interests and the level of risk each side is entitled to take upon itself are sometimes different.

And so -- not a fight, but certainly a great challenge of publicity, of talks and attempts to convince the Americans — as is accepted among friends.

[Question] Only persuasion and publicity?

[Answer] I do not see any other means, more efficient ones. I do not see anyway that Israel can force the United States to act in contradiction of U.S. interests, as it assesses them. On the matter of the AWACS, each country made a double claim. The United States claimed it was for the benefit of the interests of the United States and Israel. Israel did not accept the U.S. claim, just as the United States did not accept the Israeli one. Israel has no alternative but to again explain, again prove, again and again, that the United States must not sell sophisticated weapons to a country such as Saudi Arabia and it must not support positions that weaken the chances of peace between Egypt and Israel. But what can Israel do except to persist in its attempts at persuasion and publicity?

[Question] Do you expect serious U.S. pressure on Israel soon on the issue of autonomy, for example?

[Answer] People have been speaking about pressure of this type for many years. Experts soon may be able to point to Israeli moves that were a surrender to U.S. pressure. I only know of one surrender to pressure -- the withdrawal from Sinai in 1957, after the Sinai campaign. It is true that after that withdrawal Israel became smaller and weaker. U.S. pressure is nothing but an attempt to convince. It is true: When the United States takes a position and it is convinced that its position is justified and right and it tries to convince us to accept that position that, too, is pressure. But I do not see any lever the United States could use to force us to take steps contradicting our interests.

[Question] For example, was the suspension of the F-16's not a U.S. sanction deviating to a certain extent from what you call attempts at persuasion?

[Answer] Actually, that is a good example of what I am saying: I find it difficult to find anything the United States obtained from Israel by means of this sort. The suspension was how the United States demonstrated its dissatisfaction with Israeli moves. That demonstration in no way affected Israel's policy in any field.

[Question] No? For example: Israel's agreement to the cease-fire in Lebanon, in the conditions that had been created, didn't it also originate in the suspension of the planes and from the fear that there could be further U.S. moves?

[Answer] No. We did not agree to the Lebanon cease-fire because of U.S. pressure. The Government of Israel would not have agreed to the cease-fire, if it had been convinced that it contradicted Israeli interests. We can point out many actions in Lebanon, some of which clearly were disliked by the United States.

[Question] But are we doing anything now other than routine photography?

[Answer] We are not doing anything, not because the United States believes that nothing should be done and we think something should be done -- but because our policy, as a result of our own considerations, is that there is no need to do anything now.

[Question] As-Sadat used to think that the road to Washington passed through Jerusalem and that, in any event, it was impossible to find oneself at war with Israel and be a close ably of the United States. Saudi Arabia contradicts this assumption and is proving that it is possible to be Israel's worst enemy and finance the PLO's terror actions and also be the ally of the United States and gain all its favors. What is the meaning of this reversal?

[Answer] There is no reversal here. Egypt and Saudi Arabia are two completely different countries. If Egypt had Saudi Arabia's oil and enormous wealth, it could be a close ally of the United States without changing its attitude towards Israel. Saudi Arabia, not Egypt, produces 10 million barrels of oil a day (almost a quarter of U.S. oil consumption). It is Saudi Arabia's royalties not Egypt's that are invested in the United States. Nobody can ignore this reality or detract from its importance. Everyone, including Israel, can understand the prevailing concern in the United States over the possibility that Soviet infiltration into the area or an internal revolution in Saudi Arabia might stop the supply of oil to the West.

[Question] How do you explain the phenomenon that the United States has not learned from its Iranian experience a clear and unequivocal lesson, but is now ready to sell to a country like Saudi Arabia the most sophisticated arms and to view it as a central traget for its courtship and its global policy?

[Answer] We believe that this is a short term policy, and we are presumptuous enough to think that we understand better than the Americans -- and we have good reasons for this presumption -- the character of the government and the structure of society in Saudi Arabia. At the same time, it is easy to understand the pressure being exerted on the Washington administration. Politicians usually tend to prefer short-term calculations to long term. In the recent debate in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate, the difference between these two approaches, the long term and short term, again stood out.

Nearly half the Senate thought that long term considerations were preferable to short term ones, but the latter won. This is one of the tasks of Israel and the parliamentary delegation that will go to the United States: To once again warn against the great danger in preferring the short term in the United States' calculations.

[Question] In a saliently pro-Israeli editorial, the New York TIMES wrote this week that President Reagan must concentrate on winning back Egypt's and Israel's trust. Has President Reagan lost his credibility in the eyes of Israel, so that he must now win it back?

[Answer] I would not say that he has lost Israel's trust, but there is no doubt that most Israelis -- and not only their leaders -- are convinced that President Reagan's thinking in the sale of the AWACS and the sophisticated equipment for the F-15 was mistaken and will cause Israel serious security problems. Israel hopes that U.S. policy will not be an accumulation of mistakes, which are liable to do us considerable damage. I hope that the Reagan administration's next moves will eliminate these concerns and doubts and will show Israel that the United States and Israel are marching together to preserve their mutual interests in the Middle East. The United States understands that any attempt to block Soviet penetration of the Middle East must be based first and foremost on Israel. Without Israel and its military strength, the Middle East would be a house of cards that would collapse. I cannot imagine the United States doing anything that would weaken Israel and harm its ability to be a partner in preserving their mutual interests. Were it to do so, the United States would be imperilling its vital interests in the Middle East.

HATZOFE INTERVIEWS DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

TA061537 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 6 Nov 81 pp 3, 9

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir by Sha'ul Schiff: "It Is Inconceivable That the United States Should Disavow the Camp David Agreements" -- time; place not given]

[Text] [Question] Is there any basis to prevailing rumors that the "Saudi plan" has won "the blessing"of senior elements in the U.S. administration?

[Answer] In my opinion, no. There is no such report and I do not think there has been a Saudi-U.S. conspiracy, so to speak. The reports emanating from the United States lately on behalf of the U.S. administration's higher levels, totally reject the "Saudi plan."

[Question] Clinging to the seventh clause which talks of "affirming the right of all countries of the region to live in peace," why is the State of Israel not prepared to view the "Saudi plan" as a basis for negotiations?

[Answer] Because this plan contains nothing positive, not a thing. Regarding this seventh point everyone seems to be seizing upon -- one should observe here that Israel's name is not mentioned in this clause and it is doubtful whether this indeed includes Israel. There is nothing positive about the seventh clause for several reasons.

There is nothing new about this clause. Some people suffer from short memories and have forgotten that Prince Fahd back in 1975 talked of recognizing "all the countries." It was back in the 1950's and 1960's that we heard talk of recognizing all regional states when it was explained that the State of Israel is not a state since it is an illegal Zionist entity.

Israel has come a long way since it needed others' recognition. We do not need recognition of our existence or our right to exist. Israel exists and will exist forever. I would have viewed it as a positive approach if Saudi Arabia said it favored peace negotiations between Israel and its neighbors. We heard nothing of the kind. The plan is not directed at Israel at all. It is directed to the world at large, at the United Nations perhaps. So what is positive in the clause?

As the prime minister noted, a state that is recognized can also be annihilated later. Therefore one should not view it as positive, even if Saudi Arabia stated, in the seventh clause, that it recognizes Israel and its right to live in peace while in the first six clauses it presents a sure prescription for the gradual annihilation of Israel.

[Question] Why did U.S. administration officials emphasize that this plan contains positive aspects?

[Answer] It is not my duty to explain U.S. administration officials. We express our opinion about those statements that reveal a certain sympathy for the Saudi plan. It seems to me that Israel has categorically clarified its position on this problem. This has found expression in the prime minister's letter to U.S. President Reagan as well as in Begin's Knesset statement and the Knesset's decision at the conclusion of the political debate. I must add that every point of the eight-point plan runs counter to the Camp David accords. As-Sadat himself totally rejected it when it was made public.

It will be an unparalleled, grave mistake if the United States casts doubt on its adherence to the Camp David accords since these agreements are the most outstanding achievement of U.S. foreign policy, and so far as the Middle East is concerned, perhaps the most important achievement since Israel was established.

[Question] Are there U.S. statements to the effect that the Camp David agreements have exhausted themselves?

[Answer] The Americans take every opportunity, in talks with us on all levels and at other times, to emphasize their adherence to the Camp David accords and the peace process based on them. However, as I noted, every statement that speaks favorably of the "Saudi plan" can undermine the Camp David agreements. I would like to believe that the United States will not neglect the Camp David accords which it signed and to which it was a partner. One should remember that the accords were not signed at the "King David" but at "Camp David" just outside Washington.

It is worth warning that every positive statement may create the illusion among Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia and Jordan as well as among Judaean and Samarian elements, that there is a chance the United States will indeed abandon the Camp David path of peace and will be prepared to move in other directions. The very act of creating such an illusion is harmful. This, for instance, makes things difficult for the autonomy talks which will resume next week since the Egyptians need to reach an agreement on autonomy and here we are offered a plan for a Palestinian state within 2 months. The Egyptians are indeed well aware that there is not the slightest chance that this will materialize but the illusion may make things hard for them too.

[Question] What is your stand on Mr Yitzhaq Rabin's proposal on the need to again sign the Camp David accords?

[Answer] As you know, the prime minister reacted to this negatively. The prime minister's position is the entire government's position of course and I support it.

[Question] The possibility of the resumption of relations between Israel and several African countries has often been discussed and yet nothing has come out of this. Is there any news here?

[Answer] Some things are best kept secret. One should not elaborate on this. Who knows if unnecessary talk in the past prevented the resumption of relations. It is worthy of note that one hears many voices in African countries, in the parliaments and in their press which calls on the governments involved to resume full relations with Israel. They remember the "golden age" of the Israeli people. The reason for which the majority of African countries severed their relations with Israel long since ceased to exist. This reason was the state of war between Egypt, which is an African state, and Israel.

[Question] Some prevalent views in Israel call for reexamination of the issue of continued Sinai withdrawal in light of events in Egypt. Are you personally concerned about a line change in Egypt?

[Answer] In all talks, on all levels, that Israeli representatives conduct with Egyptians, the latter repeatedly emphasize their commitment and faithfulness to the peace treaty. Since As-Sadat's assassination the Egyptians have continued to pursue the policy outlined by As-Sadat. As a matter of fact, since his death important and significant agreements have been achieved in several spheres. At the same time, none of us is a prophet and nobody can safely predict the future.

[Question] Do you not think the prime minister made a mistake when he declared that President Reagan "is a great friend." Was this not premature in light of the policy adopted by the U.S. administration?

[Answer] I do not think this was a mistake. I think that President Reagan is a friend to Israel. His basic approach towards us is friendly. His basic approach to world problems and his view of the danger inherent in Soviet expansionism and international terror, mainly represented by the PLO, are closer to Israel's views than the approach and view prevalent in the Carter administration.

One should not forget that Reagan, after his election as president, stressed that the United States does not regard the settlements as illegal. More than once he has dwelled on the terrorist nature of the PLO and this fact surely cannot be dismissed. One should not rush to pessimistic and grim characterizations even when there are serious disagreements on a number of issues.

[Question] What is your reaction to the declarations by Ford and Nixon, who are also Republicans, in favor of a dialogue with the PLO?

[Answer] We need not seize on declarations by private persons. As far as we are concerned, the U.S. administration's position holds and the United States has recently reiterated its signed commitment whereby it will not negotiate with nor will it recognize the PLO as long as this organization has not recognized Israel and Resolution 242.

[Question] There is a cool wind blowing from Europe in everything connected with Israel. What is Israeli information doing to remedy this phenomenon?

[Answer] One should distinguish between Britain and other European countries. One should note that a positive change is emerging in the attitudes of some countries toward Israel. First and foremost we should mention France. The Mitterrand government is different from the previous one and one can feel Mitterrand's personal desire and that of his government as a whole to adopt a more objective Middle East policy. I hope that in the future we will indeed regain the extent of the Israeli-French cooperation we have known in the past. Positive statements are made in Germany and Italy too. To my regret the British Government stands out in its negative and hostile attitude toward Israel. I can mention in this context the shameful conduct of the BBC following As-Sadat's death.

British television took advantage of this occasion to launch an orgy [last word in English] of hatred against Israel, the kind of which we would expect from the PLO radio. The reasons for this policy are known and I need not specify. We will continue to overturn British public opinion on every occasion and from every rostrum. This is a long fight and we will energetically persist in it.

[Question] Was there or will there be any continuation of the talk between the Israeli foreign minister and his Soviet counterpart?

[Answer] It is the very meeting that is important and it is noteworthy that this meeting gained the Soviet television's coverage, which was not accidental. The chief rabbi of the Moscow Jews told Israeli Chief Rabbi Goren on the telephone that this coverage impressed the Jews. I cannot point out concrete results of the meeting but this was neither the objective nor the expectation. In the future the State of Israel will try to keep up these contracts.

'AL HAMISHMAR ON U.S. POLICY, FAHD PLAN

TA061108 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Dalya Shehori commentary: "Mistaken U.S. Moves"]

[Text] A political personality in Jerusalem who was referring this week to U.S. foreign policy in general and the Middle East in particular defined it as follows: Former President Carter had strategy but no tactics. The Reagan administration has a great deal of tactics but no strategy. That is, the administration knows how to deal efficiently with problems that emerge, but it does not know what its policy is, what it wants to achieve and where it is going.

So, for example, the administration, from its viewpoint, dealt efficiently with the crisis in Lebanon, the positioning of the Syrian missiles in Lebanon and the approval for the AWACS for Saudi Arabia. But the crisis in Lebanon has not been solved, the Sryian missiles are still positioned in Lebanon, each day firing could be resumed on the Lebanon-Israel border and the AWACS affair did not end with the Senate's raising its arms.

The AWACS affair began as an improvisation when someone in the administration wanted to take a step toward Saudi Arabia. It may be that had Israel's opposition then -- in the first stages of working out the deal -- been firm, the administration would have been deterred. But Israel blew hot and cold, while the administration wanted to harness Saudi Arabia to its influence. It did this without clarifying the means and without applying political thought: How to harness Saudi Arabia tó U.S. political goals in the Middle East in return for the sophisticated weapons it was to receive. In this way the initiative originating in an improvisation became involved in a prestige fight to justify the improvisation. President Reagan's personal prestige was laid on the line and the deal was approved.

As though this was not enough, the administration took another improvised step: Instead of looking for ways to harness Saudi Arabia to the peace process, of which the United States is the patron, positive remarks about the "Saudi Arabian peace plan" began to be heard in the United States. It is worth recalling that Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan was first published on 8 August 1981. When it was published, there were people who said that in that plan there was a change in Saudi Arabia's traditional position and it should not be rejected out of hand. However, the timing of the plan's publication -- before the the congressional debate on the AWACS deal, as well as the strong voices against the plan coming from Isarel -- dropped it from the agenda.

I would like to say that the famous clause 7 of the plan -- which speaks about recognition of the right of all states in the Middle East to live in peace -- cannot be dismissed as Prime Minister Menahem Begin has dismissed it, in a breath. Begin habitually states that this clause does not mean Israel because Saudi Arabia does not refer to Israel as a state and its spokesmen are accustomed to calling it only the "Zionist entity." Well, even if this is true, there is no mention of the "Zionist entity" in the Fahd document, on the contrary, it speaks about an "Israeli withdrawal" not a Zionist one from the territories. As for the withdrawal, it is worth noting that the formulation is in the spirit of Resolution 242 -- that is, a "withdrawal from territories that were conquered in 1967," not a "withdrawal from territories that were conquered," and so on.

However, this in only an interim note, because this article is not intended to say that now is the right time to discuss the Saudi plan, but only to suggest keeping these moderate statements in mind, perhaps even to regard them as a possibility for a turning point in Saudi Arabia's political stand on Israel. At this time the peace process with Egypt must be continued -- that is, to work to deepen normalization, for a continuation of the autonomy talks, a completion of the evacuation of Sinai in April 1982.

Against the background of these clear goals, which will be given prime political priority by all those who support the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, the lifting of the U.S. cloak from Prince Fahd's peace plan now appears, at the very least, out of place. The United States sent a low-level delegation headed by its ambassadors to Egypt and Israel to the resumption session of the autonomy talks, held in Cairo at the end of September on a ministerial level. As for the session scheduled to meet in Cairo this Wednesday, 11 November -- this time on a restricted ministerial level in order to guarantee more serious talks -- the United States has not yet decided who it will send, but its spokesmen did find time to spend on Prince Fahd's peace plan. Jerusalem observers are saying that the objective of this is to retroactively justify the AWACS deal by substantiating the claim that Saudi Arabia is not an extremist country, but a moderate, peace-loving one; and Riyadh has -- the Fahd plan.

Has the United States decided to turn its back on the peace process and stake everything on the Saudi card? Has the United States stopped taking an interest in the autonomy talks? Has the United States despaired of Israeli-Egyptian peace and decided to move in a new direction?

The answer to this, according to those who understand, is -- no. In the end the United States will return to its permanent goals, but it will return to them the hard way: Not out of a clear strategy and knowledge of the goals, but from undesirable developments caused by its zigzag policy. The talk praising the Saudi crown prince's plan has Israel -- coalition and opposition -- up on its hind legs. Egypt, which is cautiously seeking its way back to the Arab world, could not negate the Saudi plan, the demands of which are far more extremist than those agreed upon at Camp David after the Americans themselves had recommended it. Egypt has been almost raped into welcoming the new U.S. position and thus retreating from what was required by its commitments to the Camp David agreements. What has the United States gained from this?

Jerusalem observers think that these mistakes, or, as they phrase it, "sending the wrong signals at the wrong time," originate by the way matters are being run in Washington; without a tie with Israel, Egypt or Saudi Arabia. The U.S. President does not take any interest in the details of foreign policy. He has a simplistic view of the world, that the Soviet Union is an expansionist country and must be contained. Beyond that he takes no interest and is not informed. At the same time the level of coordination between the various officers that deal with foreign policy has also dropped.

National Security Adviser Richard Allen, in the past was directly subordinate to the president, now is subordinate to the president's senior adviser, Ed Meese. To complete the picture there are never-ending rifts between the two main offices responsible for drawing up U.S. foreign policy -- the State Department and the Pentagon. The rivalry between the two offices and those who head them has become common knowledge. There is no guiding hand, each one does as he wishes and there is no possibility of reaching agreement on foreign policy view.

This situation explains the latest events in U.S. policy in the area: The support for the Camp David agreements and, at the same time the recommendation given the Saudi Arabia plan, the delay in dealing with the crisis in Lebanon the voices of dissent on the issue of strategic cooperation with Israel; the hesitation about the position that should be taken in the autonomy talks. The United States today is like a powerful ship being carried by the wind and constantly buffeted in the direction of whichever wind is strongest. The strongest wind recently has been blowing from Jerusalem (the protests against the Saudi Arabia plan) and so last Thursday Alexander Haig, in a message to the prime minister, repeated U.S. adherence to the Camp David process and its commitment to promises given to Begin on his last visit to Washington.

It may be assumed that in the end the United States will work in the direction of the Camp David agreements, not toward the Saudi Arabian peace plan. We are approaching the date of the evacuation of Sinai. Will the United States succeed by then in convincing Mubarak that it is worth going along with the peace process and not returning to the fold of the Arab world? Will it want to and succeed in harnessing Saudi Arabia to the Egypt-Israeli peace process? Will it finally work to bring about the initial foundations of autonomy by end of the year and a completion of the agreement by April 1982? For, if the United States does not do all that, we are confronted with the great question of what will happen on 26 April 1982, the day after the withdrawal.

PAPER AGAINST ABANDONING STRAITS OF TIRAN

TA091348 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 Nov 81 p 11

[Rehav'am Ze'vi commentary: "No Retreat From the Gulf of Tiran!"]

[Text] In the south of the Gulf of Elat, on the border of the Red Sea, there are two barren islands, devoid of water and people, Tiran and Senapir. They stand like guards, watching over the international shipping route passing near them. These islands belong to Saudi Arabia and were ceded by it to Egypt in the 1950's, so that the latter might better implement its ambition and intention to check the sailing of ships to Elat.

The Tiran and Senapir islands were conquered by the IDF during the 1956 Sinai campaign, were left by us with the pullback from the Sinai peninsula and handed over to UNEF. When 'Abd an-Nasir expelled UNEF, Egypt retook the islands, which brought about the start of the six-day war. In that war we regained control over the islands, and still hold them.

The withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula, which is necessitated by the Camp David accords, needn't obligate us to retreat from these islands as well. On the contrary: Because of the imposed pullback from Sinai, with all the consequent apprehensions, it is our duty to remain on those islands, to ensure shipping to and from Elat.

Saudi Arabia took an active part in the war against us and, for the purposes of argument, it does not matter what the scope or strength of that participation was. Saudi Arabia has never signed a truce with us, certainly not a peace treaty. Neither did it welcome the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and formally it is still in a state of war with Israel. The defense minister mentioned it this week, when he said that Saudi Arabia is a confrontation state for all intents and purposes.

Saudi Arabia does not require these islands to defend itself or for any economic reasons. Nor does it need them to settle its surplus population...Saudi Arabia needs these islands only to disturb and sabotage shipping traffic to Israel.

To remain on the islands of Tiran and Senapir is important to Israel's defense and it contains also an answer of sorts or a partial reaction to the U.S.-Saudi arms deal (which is called the AWACS deal, but the Americans are not giving only aircraft to the Saudis). Israeli presence on these islands is also important to deter the Saudis from hitting or distrubing Israeli shipping in the areas of Bab al-Mandab and the Red Sea.

It is therefore our duty to keep those islands, to fortify them and construct a considerable defensive infrastructure on them. We have to notify the Americans and the Egyptians of this, so that they know our intention. If the Egyptians swallow this, all is good and well. Should this upset them, then it had better happen now, before April 1982 and the pullback from Siani.

Should the Americans become apprehensive about this proposed Israeli move, we shall tell them that following a comprehensive settlement, which will insure free and safe traffic also in the Straits of Bab al-Mandab, we shall be ready to forfeit our presence on those islands.

If we stay on the islands, they won't be able to contend that we did not honor the Camp David accords, or that we bested the Egyptians (this being none of their business if they really seek peace). We might indeed enrage the Saudis, but they are our enemies by definition and unwilling to reject this status. They are generously financing the terrorist organizations and arming them. So what if they get angry? We might enrage the Americans -- this too may well be to the good.

The proposal may look arrogant, but it is just and essential to Israel's security and it is also realizable.

RADIO ON JOINT U.S., EGYPTIAN MANEUVER

TA090546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The joint Egyptian-U.S. maneuver will get underway in Egypt this morning. This is the largest U.S. maneuver ever taking place in the Middle East and it will last several days in four countries: Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia. The codename of the maneuver is: Bright Star Political circles in Jerusalem are following the tightening cooperation between Egypt and the United States in the military sphere. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports on some of the aspects involved.

[Begin recording] This is the price of peace, you will be told by political circles in Jerusalem. The agreement Egypt signed with Israel led to tightening military cooperation between Egypt and the United States. This time Washington is trying to prove to the Egyptians that it is making an effort. Thus, for example, the Americans intend to leave in Egypt the F-16 squadron that arrived from the United States for the joint exercise. Thus they are advancing the supply of these aircraft which were slated to be handed over to the Eygptians in March 1982. Such a promise was given during As-Sadat's funeral, and was done with the desire to strengthen Egypt and Husni Mubarak's regime.

It has further been learned from U.S. sources that the training of Egyptian control officers to operate the AWACS stationed in Egypt has recently begun. As may be recalled, the United States sent two such aircraft to the Egyptians with the official intention of aiding the Egyptians to reduce tension on the border with Libya. In the meantime the Egyptians will share in the AWACS flights within the framework of the joint drills. It is possible that in future the United States will supply AWACS to Egypt as well. [end recording]

DAVAR on Joint Exercise

TA100817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 10 Nov 81

[From review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] DAVAR says the lessons drawn from exercise Bright Star I, staged last fall, were most unsatisfactory because it became clear that Egypt's army cannot supply an appropriate infrastructure.

The other countries involved in this year's exercise have an even lower capability, the dilemma of the United States is that it requires a military standard such as Israel has, and it desires it to be present in an Arab or Muslim country. In this regard, the Americans will not find in the region a bright star or any other star.

SHARON ON STRATEGIC COOPERATION, ARMS FOR IRAQ

TA091835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon today spelled out where he stands on a number of key issues of the day. Shim'on Ayalon has this report:

[Aya-on] At a news conference here in Tel Aviv, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon opened with the issue of strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States. He stressed that Israel had not asked for troops to defend it and he said the Israelis had not come with a shopping basket to Washington. Israel had tried to emphasize that there was a main threat in this region to the free world as well as to Israel. Israel came forward with proposls of cooperation, of defending this part of the world, and he said Israel believes that all cooperation should be on a mutual basis.

[Begin Sharon recording] We are not asking more than we are offering. We emphasized then, and that is our position, that cooperation can take place only when we speak in broad terms and that cooperation should be -- and coordination -- should be in all the three aspects; the political, economical and military. [end recording]

[Ayalon] From Israel's point of view, the main purpose of the strategic cooperation would be to prevent war breaking out in the Middle East.

[Begin Sharon recording] I believe that, in order to deter, one must have the necessary troops in the area. These are naval troops, or air forces, we need the air force tanks; one must be able, by quick or rapid deployment of troops in key points, to avoid war. [end recording]

[Ayalon] And what about Israeli policies in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district? What will happen towards the Arabs there?

[Begin Sharon recording] If anybody here in this room thinks that we are going to change our policy toward people who are hostile to Israel and who participate or support or back terrorist organizations does have a mistake; that is not our intention. We are going to support and help peaceful population and, as about this part of population, which is the majority part of the population, the steps that will be taken will be very significant and we are going to go very far, but don't expect us, even for one minute, to make it easier for anyone who backed terrorist organizations or violations against Israel to enjoy these steps. That is entirely not our intention. We made it very clear, I mean, it's very clear: Peaceful population is going to enjoy, I would say, complete change in life and atmosphere, complete change. Hostile population -- hostile elements, not population -- hostile elements that participate in terrorist activities or back them or support them are not going to enjoy any changes in their situation. On the contrary, it will be much harder. [end recording]

[Ayalon] And what about the allegations that U.S. war material is reaching Iraq via Saudi Arabia and Jordan? The Americans deny this and Defense Minister Sharon says that Israel has proof.

[Begin Sharon recording] I can only tell you that all this evidence has been shown to the Americans, to the American ambassador, to the American military attache and the rest are known to the American administration. [end recording]

RABIN, BURG ON ARAB AUTONOMY, NEGOTIATIONS

TA091850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says he sees no reason why east Jerusalem Arabs should not participate in elections for the autonomy institutions. Rabin was speaking in the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee during a briefing on the autonomy negotiations by Interior Minister Dr Burg. With more details, Leslie Susser:

[Susser] Rabin said just as Americans living outside the United States could vote in a presidential contest, so the Palestinians in east Jerusalem should be allowed to take part in the autonomy elections. Here Dror Zeigerman, continuing his role as the Likud's enfant terrible, chipped in, saying: If, indeed, the autonomy was to be personal and not territorial, what was the problem? The problem, Dr Burg answered, was one of precedent. If east Jerusalem, why not Beirut? And one of logic: How could people elect institutions which would have jurisdiction over them if they were not part of the autonomy. And, said Dr Burg, there was also the question of Jerusalem as a symbol. If the east Jerusalem Arabs voted, the city would be seen, symbolically at least, as part of the autonomy, a state of affairs Israel could not accept.

Rabin was unconvinced and disagreed with the government on another point, too: The source authority for the autonomy institutions. For Israel, it is the Military Government; Egypt -- the Palestinian Arabs themselves. But Rabin said he agreed with the American position, as stated by Sol Linowitz, that the source of authority be the agreements themselves. Afterward I spoke to Dr Burg and asked him if, in light of the new focus on the Saudi plan, the autonomy negotiations still had a chance.

[Begin recording] [Burg] There is nothing else and surely nothing better in the market, if I may say so, this expression-use, than the Camp David arrangements as such and the autonomy negotiations as such. Today, Monday, the experts went to Cairo; tomorrow in the afternoon they will start, I am sure, and we will go on Wednesday or Thursday also and we will talk about this and I believe that the coming weeks will be very crucial in order to know if there is a change in the attitude or not.

[Susser] When you say the next few weeks will be crucial, is it because you are afraid, perhaps, that the Egyptians and Americans will become cooler towards autonomy of the Saudi plan?

[Burg] I cannot say this about the Americans because they reaffirm that the only basis for the peace process here in this region is the Camp David agreement, but I say crucial because of the atmosphere. Either we proceed -- then we succeed; we don't proceed -- then we lose. Not we, as Israel, but the process of peace as such.

[Susser] And you yourself, then, are still hopeful that something will come out of these autonomy talks?

[Burg] I cannot undersign a guarantee, but I have to try the best, because I believe it's part of the process of peace that our region needs so much. [end recording]

11 NOV MEETING TO DISCUSS CHAD PEACE FORCE

AB092130 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] A meeting of seven African countries is to be held in Lagos on Wednesday to discuss the deployment of an OAU peace-keeping force to Chad. The countries are Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Zaire, Guinea, Senegal and Gabon. The meeting will be presided over by President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya who is the current chairman of the organization.

Meanwhile President Moi today held a meeting with Nigeria's minister of foriegn affairs, Prof Ishaya Audu, on the Chadian situation.

Officials' Comments

AB091711 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Nairobi, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Foreign ministers of the countries contributing to the pan-African peacekeeping force for Chad will meet in Lagos on Thursday to discuss the technical details of the operation and to appoint a commander in chief, Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko said here today.

Ouko will preside at the meeting of the ministers of Benin, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo -- as well as Gabon, which will not send troops but will give logistical support -- and their military chiefs.

The Kenyan foreign minister was speaking after the departure of his Nigerian counterpart, Ishaya Audu, and Chadian Justice Minister Kassire Delwa Koumakoye following a weekend of talks with Kenyan President and Organisation of African Unity Chairman Daniel arap Moi.

The departure of the Libyan troops (from Chad) leaves a void which must be filled rapidly to avoid further crises, Mr Koumakoye said.

Questioned about the prospect of Zaire'e participation in the peacekeeping force, which has been reported from a reliable source in Chad, Mr Koumakoye said, it is possible. He said that the views of Mr Moi and the Chadian Government were identical, adding, all the countries must consult each other to set up the structure.

Mr Ouko, who gave no details of the size of the respective national contingents in the force, added, this exercise is very urgent in the light of the events of the last weeks.

LEADERS COMMENT ON FRENCH-AFRICAN SUMMIT RESULTS

Zaire's Mobutu

AB050935 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Next year's French-African summit will be held in Kinshasa. This was the decision of participants in the eighth French-African summit in Paris. The 34 countries participating in the conference primarily discussed economic issues. Development aid dominated the talks although political issues also were discussed. No final communique was issued but the conference adopted two documents. These were neither proposals, decisions or appeals on the two issues dominating the plenary session: Chad and development problems.

First of all, on Chad, the document calls on the member states and all other countries to support collectively or individually the Ndjamena government in its efforts to install, within the shortest possible time, the inter-African force. Zaire expressed its readiness to contribute to the formation of this force. The MPR founding president and president of the republic talked with our colleague (Paul Nao):

[Begin recording] [Question] Do you support an inter-African force?

[Answer] I not only support it; Zaire is ready, on its part, to intervene and to send a contingent of its troops to the spot. [end recording]

We know that five countries have agreed to send their troops -- apart from Zaire. These are Nigeria, Senegal, Benin and Bagon.

Aid to development was another topic discussed. This issue was discussed in the perspective of stabilization of raw materials prices. Other burning issues -- Western Sahara and Namibia -- also were discussed. The conference supported the organization of a referendum in Western Sahara. Concerning Namibia, the conference supported efforts to speed up the process for the independence of that country by 1982. It is worth noting that the proposal adopted on the Chadian issue was made by the MPR founding president and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko.

Ivory Coast President

AB051355 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Press statement by Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny at the end of the French-African summit conference in Paris on 4 November -- recorded]

[Text] The African countries have definite objectives. The development of Africa (?disturbs) us. Poverty is becoming more and more widespread. Our agricultural products as well as all our other raw materials are being bought more and more cheaply while goods often manufactured from these cheaply bought raw materials are costing us more and more. This constitutes a serious handicap. We need technicians; this is essential. We have been denouncing the deterioration of the terms of trade for many years now. I did not go to Cancun but President Mitterrand and some of our ministers present at this meeting denounced this situation which can create generalized poverty in Africa. Misery is a bad adviser.

We also have to pay for services, but we don't fix the prices of these services. Let me sum up: Our raw materials -- agricultural or mineral -- are being bought more and more cheaply; manufactured goods are costing us more and more while services essential to the effective functioning of our young states cost us far too much. We say that our countries are agricultural countries but we must try to go beyond that occupation. We must also industrialize our countries. The establishment of industries cost so very much that the goods we produce locally are not competitive [words indistinct].

Worse is that our industries are export oriented and are based on our locally processed raw materials. Let us take the case of Ivorian cotton, for example. We thought that a place would be reserved for us in the markets of the industrialized countries, but unfortunately this has not been the case. Just imagine this: The industrialized countries order the unbleached cotton materials they need from Hong Kong -- which does not produce cotton -- and abandon the unbleached cotton materials we produce at Dimbroko [words indistinct] and which we are unable to sell in the markets of Europe and other industrialized countires.

This is why I say that I wonder about our continent's future if the behavior of our partners -- that is the rich countries -- is not characterized by better understanding. There has often been talk of destabilization. The countries which have not yet been destabilized can be counted on the fingers [words indistinct]. We must be honest and courageous enough to admit it. This is a pity!

Benin's Kerekou

AB051455 Paris AFP in French 1020 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Nov (AFP) -- Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou expressed the belief on Thursday in Paris that the eighth French-African conference had been a great success and enabled the instauration of a new system.

This conference was a great success because President Francois Mitterrand can be considered one of the wisemen in Europe in the same manner that we have African wisemen, he declared after a half-hour talk with the French president at the Elysee Palace.

Mr Kerekou, after pointing out that this was his first participation in such a conference, added: "President Mitterrand has a direct style, he does not hide the truth. This is what Africans want." He was of the opinion that the conference has enabled the establishment of a style, a contact and a new dialogue.

The Beninese President also confirmed his country's readiness to participate in the inter-African peace-keeping force in Chad. Benin is a specialist in internationalist spirit. We will be ready. We will be present anywhere the need to reinforce African unity arises, he stressed. This is Mr Kerekou's second time to confer with Francois Mitterrand. The two statesmen met for the first time on 23 September in Paris.

Mauritania's Haydala

AB061900 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Lt Col Mohammed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, CMSN, and head of state returned to the capital a few minutes ago from Paris where he attended the eighth summit of French and African heads of state. After the arrival ceremony, the head of state went to the VIP lounge where he was interviewed.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, you have just returned from Paris where you participated in the conference of African and French heads of state. What were the results of that conference?

[Answer] The conference, which was mainly based on economic issues, took place in a cordial atmosphere. I am therefore satisfied with the outcome of this summit which will certainly constitute an important turning point in the favorable evolution of the traditional relations between France and its African partners. In fact, we noticed with interest the desire of the French Government to give to [words indistinct] a new direction to its cooperation with Africa. We also noticed that for the first time a country from the North has (?undertaken to be the spokesman of the Third World) by denouncing the dramatic economic situation of countries producing raw materials and launced a warning cry in favor of the less advanced countries. In this regard, the participants at the conference, in their awareness of the dangers involved in the economic disorders [words indistinct] their security in the world, launched an appeal to the world community, an appeal which you can find in documents on the conference. The heads of state in their desire to maintain the informal atmosphere of the conference decided to convene next year in Zaire.

[Question] Mr President, during the conference, you held several meetings with your counterparts and you were also received by President Mitterrand. What can be said of all these contacts?

[Answer] Yes, during the conference I held talks with several heads of state and delegations especially with the French president, Francois Mitterrand who I found was entirely willing to improve and develop cooperation between France and Mauritania. I think therefore that our cooperation will be revived very soon on a sound path and in a new spirit. [end recording]

ALGERIA

FLN, IRAQI BA'TH PARTY ISSUE STATEMENT

JN091001 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2045 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Algiers, 8 Nov (INA) -- The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Algerian FLN have stressed the need to bolster and intensify Arab struggle on all levels to foil the plots to which the Arab nation is being exposed. This came in a press statement issued here tonight at the end of party talks between an Iraqi Ba'th Party delegation led by Tariq 'Aziz, Ba'th Party National Command member and official in charge of the party's Foreign Relations Bureau, and an FLN delegation led by Muhammad ash-Sharif Musa'idiyah, FLN Political Bureau member and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee.

The statement added that the two delegations reviewed developments in the Arab homeland and the imperialist and Zionist challenges facing the Arab nation. The two sides agreed to support the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence. They reiterated their commitment to the consolidation of the Nonaligned Movement and the establishment of more balanced and more just international relations responding to the Third World peoples' aspirations and helping find a solution to international problems.

The statement said that the talks took place in a fraternal and frank atmosphere and dealt with relations between the two fraternal parties and the common interests between the two countries on both the Arab and international levels. They also reviewed their experience in the organization and popular work as well as in various internal and international activities and efforts undertaken by the two fraternal countries in economic, social and cultural development to build a socialist society free from backwardness, exploitation and subservience.

From the fraternal ties between the two peoples and in consolidation of the relations between the two parties, the sides stressed the importance of developing and expanding their relations on all levels. They also agreed to continue their consultations and exchange of viewpoints on issues of mutual concern which serve the Arab nation's joint objectives. They also agreed to coordinate party activities and the popular organizations' work at regional and international meetings.

During the final session of the party talks here tonight, Tariq 'Aziz described the two delegations' talks as having been characterized by sincerity. He said his meeting with President Chadli Bendjedid today was characterized by a strong desire to develop relations between the two parties and two countries and to jointly discuss Arab issues.

In reply, Muhammad ash-Sharif Musa'idiyah said the talks were held in a fraternal atmosphere and constituted the beginning of a new march of fraternal relations linking the parties and countries.

Talks between the Ba'th Party and the FLN began here on Wednesday.

LIBYA

JALLUD DENOUNCES U.S. MANEUVERS AT 9 NOV RALLY

LD091334 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1121 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Speech by Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the Revolution Command Council, at 9 November Tripoli rally to protest U.S. military maneuvers -- live]

[Excerpt] Free brothers, you have come out on this angry march to represent the will of challenge of the Arab nation, after this will was (?stabbed) and Saudi Arabia and by the press of dictatorship, reaction and opportunism.

Free brothers, only a free people can (?fight) and challenge because slaves have no will; the free have free will. And with free will, the masses can challenge and fight. Today, we are reaping the fruits of the people's revolution.

These angry, spontaneous marches today are being held because of the masses' sense of responsibility. Here in the Jamahiriyah, the free masses who are in authority and who hold the wealth and weapons are the ones who are in charge and they do not wait for an order to come out.

Brothers, the masses who came out today did not do so to protest against the maneuvers, but to declare the fight against the American forces which have come to occupy the Arab homeland in the form of maneuvers; these are not maneuvers, but a direct occupation and a violation of the Arab homeland by America and by the American forces. [applause]

The masses cannot be deceived that these are maneuvers. There is a direct occupation and a violation of the Arab homeland taking place. It is up to the Arab nation, the masses of the Arab nation and its living [word indistinct] forces to declare hostilities against these invading forces.

They are invading and occupation forces and they are not holding maneuvers. America is vast, Europe is vast, so why does America insist on testing its weapons and its military tactics in the heart of the Arab homeland. It is a trick which does not deceive the Arab masses. It is a direct occupation. The forces which will land in Oman, Somalia, Sudan and Egypt will not depart. They will continue the occupation of those countries. This is a fact (?obvious) to the Arab masses and to the revolutionary forces.

However, the result will certainly be opposite to that intended. [applause] This will incite the Arab masses. It will force them to take up arms to fight these invading forces which have violated the Arab homeland. This will also speed up the revolution. The results of this direct military occupation will boomerang against the interests of America, reaction and the [word indistinct] reactionary forces.

This direct occupation will have two results. First, it will convince the Arab masses to fight against these forces which came to occupy the Arab homeland. Second, these forces will be [words indistinct] and will incite revolt and be a new instigator of revolution by the masses and by the revolutionary and patriotic forces.

The occupation of the Arab homeland, particularly those countries neighboring the Jamahiriyah, is intended, in addition to the direct occupation of these countries, to intimidate the Libyan masses, the Libyan Arab masses, because there is [word indistinct] plot and the cause is being sold out. Colonialism and reaction know that the free Libyan masses alone are capable of challenging the treachery and processes of selling out the Palestine question.

Free brothers, revolutionary brothers, why did the Arab masses sentence As-Sadat? Because he betrayed the Palestinian question and recognized Israel and the Zionists. Now another treacherous plan is being put forward, the intention of which is to recognize the Zionists in Palestine and to sell out the Palestinian question.

Brothers, there is no Saudi plan. It is an American plan. Saudi Arabia is incapable. Fahd is incapable of putting forward a plan to settle the Palestinian question. (?Fahd and others) are busy with gambling, women and making money. We must know that it is an American plan. American assent to the so-called AWACS deal, to be implemented in 1985 after the cause is sold out, is the price for letting through the plan of selling the Palestinian question.

Brothers, I must say that before the Arab nation reaches an unenviable situation, the Saudis must withdraw their plan or, rather, America must withdraw its plan which it put forward in a Saudi form. Fahd is not authorized to speak for the Palestinian question. It is enough for Fahd to attend to his own affairs. Those calling for recognition of the Zionist enemy, (?disregarding) the Arab masses, are adopting the same posture as As-Sadat.

Now there is plan, a new Camp David. Now there is a wide call to (?relinquish) Palestine and to sell out the Palestinian question and recognize the enemy. The forthcoming Fes conference is being held to sell out the question. The Arab masses, the revolutionary forces, must regard the same treacherous conditions which applied to As-Sadat as applicable to those who will take part in the Fes conference.

The Arab nation and its masses and its living forces must disown the Fes conference and its resolution because the Fes conference is devoted to a sellout.

What are the contents of the Saudi plan, the American plan? To recognize the enemy. Now all the Arabs are being asked for a collective recognition since As-Sadat recognized (?the enemy). The plan can be summed up as relinquishing Palestine and as recognizing the enemy. Relinquish Palestine for the enemy. Hence, the Arab masses must consider those taking part in the Fes conference in Morocco as being on the same level as As-Sadat. The conference is to sell out the question. This must be known to the Palestinian masses, to the Palestinian fighters in their trenches. This must be known to the students in Beir Zeit, the West Bank and Gaza.

We must not miss this opportunity to ensure that the Arab nation is not split up once again and to ensure that the Arab homeland enters war against America -- a war which will devastate everything both valuable and worthless belonging to those who have been given the task of implementing the American plan. They must withdraw their plan and remain within their own limits.

The Arab masses, and particularly the Arab masses in the countries concerned, and the patriotic, unionist and national and revolutionary forces must know that this is a direct occupation and invasion of the Arab homeland and that the forces to land in Oman, Somalia, Egypt and Sudan are occupation forces. They only want to deceive the masses and to camouflage this direct occupation as a maneuver.

But this should not discourage the Arab and revolutionary masses. Boldy and courageously, they must begin counteroperations against the direct American occupation of the Arab homeland. The challenge must be accepted.

The Arab masses and the revolutionary forces, brothers, must not confine themselves to protests and statements. They must take up arms to fight these invading forces.

This occupation will, in fact, help to speed up revolutionary operations. It will act as an incentive for staging revolutions against the agents and the reactionaries. Thus, it is possible for the Arab masses and the revolutionary forces to utilize the occupation for positive ends: to rally their strength, to raise their struggle capabilities, to resolve to face up to the occupation with force and to carry out bold Fedayeen operations against the American bases and these American forces.

The revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland must use this direct occupation as an opportunity to mobilize the people's masses, the students, workers, peasants and revolutionary intelligensia in a noble people's action and a broad people's operation to uproot apostasy, treason and agentry and also to uproot American interests.

Specific tasks must be drawn up for the Arab masses and their revolutionary forces. They must firmly resolve to resist the invading forces which have besmirched the Arab homeland. We must also speed up revolutions as the sole road to the liberation of Palestine. Palestine will never be freed except with the liberation of the Arab from all elements of oppression, suppression and backwardness. Then, brothers, we must be fully determined. Our means must be through the export of people's revolutions so that the roots of agentry, treason and reaction are removed. We must mobilize the masses toward the accomplishment of specific objectives.

We must shoulder our responsibilities and not bow our heads. The great Libyan people have proven that the United States can be resisted, defied, challenged and defeated. The Libyan people defeated America in the Gulf of Sidra as they defeated the Italian empire before.

Free brothers, Arab brothers, America would not have cut short its maneuvers which were scheduled to continue until the 22d [of August], curtailing them on the 19th [of August], but for the determination of the Libyan people to resist the American presence in the Gulf of Sidra. The Gulf of Sidra was to be a gulf of blood, a red gulf, as the brother colonel called it. [applause]

With all its might and greatness, the United States found itself and its vessels and planes beseiged by Libyan naval and air forces.

The Libyan people, brothers, have provided the masses of the Arab nation from the Gulf to the ocean -- in Sudan, Oman, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf and [word indistinct] -- with proof that the people's willpower can defeat the F-15's and F-16's and the armies and might of America.

The Libyans do not march in the streets or issue statements of protest against the opening of the Arab homeland to the American forces. The Libyan people, with them masses of the Arab nation, are determined to resist the aggression and this flagrant direct occupation of the Arab homeland.

Brothers, free brothers, this tumultuous demonstration will be followed by deeds and by struggle and blood and martyrdom. We will prove the truth of what we say. We must prove that we are prepared to die in defense of what we believe in and all of life's values which we uphold.

Brothers, we must prove that we are capable of translating all our words into deeds, material deeds. You are capable of giving and dying and becoming martyrs for the sake of our beliefs and those of our Arab masses from the ocean to the Gulf.

The Libyan people are capable of everything. They are capable of implementing all that they say. Brothers, the Libyan people have moved out in the largest military strategic action across thousands of kilometers to defeat America, France's Giscard d'Estaing, As-Sadat and the agent Numayri. The Chadian people have triumphed. The arm of the Libyan people is long and can reach its objectives wherever they are. [applause]

The Libyan people's stick is hard and their arm is long. They can teach the reactionaries, the enemies of the Libyan people, the fascists, America and reaction a lesson they can never forget. Let them think of the lesson we have already taught them in Chad. [words indistinct]

Brothers, free brothers, the Libyan people have proven themselves to be a rough fighting people. The Libyans possess the weapon of faith. We love martyrdom, brothers, just as Al-Mukhtar and our fathers and forefathers, when they fought against the Italians. [applause]

The Libyan people have their worth in life. They have become a respected people. The Libyan people have won respect in the world and their voices have become heard. Suffice it to say in this regard that the U.S. administration and the Pentagon are now fully preoccupied with the Libyan people. This is sufficient proof. [applause]

Today we see women joining in these demonstrations of thousands. This is a proof that the women and girls of Libya now occupy their place in Jamahiriyah society. [applause] Libyans are now able to teach lessons to their enemies. I say their arms are long and their sticks are big and ready for use against anyone who wants to defy and challenge the Libyan people. God is great. May God grant you success. March forward.

TRIPOLI DEMONSTRATORS ISSUE 5-POINT DECLARATION

LD091554 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1204 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Statement issued by demonstrators in Tripoli 9 November to protest the U.S. joint maneuvers; read by Muhammad Abu al-Futuh -- live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate, this is the statement of the pan-Arab march against the American maneuvers:

The Arab nation today is being exposed to the American maneuvers, to a new episode in the serial of American terrorism, aggression and challenge to the will of this nation and its march toward a free honorable life.

In a few days and for a whole month, the United States will be staging provocative military maneuvers in the heart of the Arab homeland, in the Egyptian western desert close to the Jamahiriyah's borders. The Egyptian, Sudanese, Somali and Omani armed forces are to participate in these maneuvers which constitute a serious aggression against the dignity of the Arab nation and a grave threat to its security and safety. Today, it faces American terrorism and threats, recalls the pages of the black American annals which register America's hostile stand and plotting against the Arab homeland from the start of the escalation of the Arab revolutionary movement in the 1950's and up to this day. The United States has always adopted a stand of animosity and plotting against the Arab homeland and has tried to contain, shatter and humiliate it and to bleed it and sap its strength.

It is evident that by these maneuvers which it is staging with agent governments, the United States, leader of world imperialism and international terrorism, seeks to accomplish the following:

1. To protect the agent regimes in the area and to let the Arab people and their revolutionary forces know that these agent regimes are under U.S. protection and hegemony.

2. To show its readiness to use American military force against the masses of the Arab nation if they try to change their deteriorating conditions and to liquidate the regimes of agentry and treason.

3. To intimidate the Arab people of Egypt and to stop their revolutionary tide; to prevent them from completing their revolutionary march against the Sadatite regime after the toppling of the chief of this regime.

4. To consolidate and complete the remaining episodes of the treacherous Camp David agreement which suffered a violent shock with the execution of the traitor 'As-Sadat; to bring in other Arab countries, to widen the scope of Camp David and to justify the capitulationary attempts which advocate recognition of Israel.

5. To intimidate the Arab revolutionary forces in general and to threaten the Jamahiriyah in particular.

6. To obstruct and impede the course of the Arab revolution and the Arab nation toward their objectives of freedom, socialism and unity.

In the face of these objectives, of imperialist American designs and of the muscle flexing and American terrorism epitomized by the American military maneuvers in the heart of the Arab homeland, the Arab masses participating in this great pan-Arab march decide and declare in the name of the entire Arab nation from the Gulf to the ocean, the following:

1. To call for greater unity among the forces of Arab revolution [words indistinct] in the face of the ferocious imperialist offensive [words indistinct].

2. To offer full support and complete cohesion with the Arab people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in their staunch and firm stand against threats, manuevers and aggressions by the United States.

3. To challenge American imperialism and terrorism and to strike at American interests in the area in reply to the challenge, disrespect and aggression represented by the American military maneuvers in the heart of the Arab homeland.

4. To adopt the course of armed struggle and overall revolution against imperialism and its agents in the Arab homeland.

5. To reject any attempt at liquidating the Palestinian question, enlarging Camp David and realizing complete conciliation with the Zionist entity which has usurped the sacred land of Arab Palestine.

Long live the struggle of the Arab nation! Down with America, leader of imperialism and terrorism! Victory for the Arab struggling masses!

'THOUSANDS' DEMONSTRATE AGAINST U.S. MANEUVERS

LD091456 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1025 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Huge popular demonstrations swept the towns and villages of the Jamahiriyah this morning, protesting the aggressive military maneuvers which the American forces plan to stage in Egypt's western regions adjoining Libyan Arab borders, with the participation of Egyptian, Sudanese, Somali and Omani forces. The demonstrations affirm the Libyan Arab people's rejection of all political and military pressures on the Jamahiriyah by American imperialism.

Thousands of the sons of the Libyan Arab people and masses of the Arab people in the Jamahiriyah and the Arab and African liberation movements participated in these great popular demonstrations, which expressed the challenge and defiance of the masses against the policy of oppression and international terrorism pursued by the U.S. administration against the Great 1 September Revolution and its commander.

The demonstrators in this morning's largest ever demonstration held in Tripoli denounced the American military maneuvers against the people of the Jamahiriyah and the entire Arab nation.

AL-QADHDHAFI COMMISSIONS MISSILE PATROL BOAT

LD081740 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1705 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Nov (JANA) -- Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, supreme commander of the armed forces, and Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces, took part in a ceremony held by the Arab Libyan Naval Forces this afternoon to mark the commissioning of the new missile patrol boat Tariq ibn Ziyad, one of a batch of advanced patrol boats being supplied to the Arab Libyan Naval Forces.

The missile patrol boat Tariq ibn Ziyad, added today to the Arab Libyan Naval Fleet, is considered to be one of the most modern naval craft in the world. It is equipped with surface-to-surface and ground-to-air missiles.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI DISSOLVES GOVERNMENT, DECRIES ECONOMY

NC092325 Paris AFP in English 2312 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri told a public meeting today that he had dissolved his government, the Sudanese press agency reported.

The report said the president had asked ministers to carry on dealing with day-to-day business until a new government could be appointed.

President Numayri criticized the government team severely for poor results in production, saying it had deteriorated seriously in the past few years, the agency reported.

He announced a 12.5 percent devaluation of the Sudanese pound, and the immediate abolition of the government subsidy for cooking oil. The subsidies for wheat and sugar would be gradually removed, he added.

General Numayri said Sudan's trade balance deficit had climbed from $200 million in 1972-73 to more than $500 million in the current fiscal year, the news agency went on.

The president announced a 40 percent hike in taxes on oil and its by-products, and a 10 percent rise in import taxes.

The various measures were part of an 18-point economic recovery plan, Gen Numayri told the meeting. He said limits on state spending were a major ingredient for the rest of the fiscal year, coupled with an overall restructuring of the public sector.

[Khartoum SUNA in Arabic at 1845 GMT on 9 November 1981 begins transmitting a report on Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri's speech at a meeting with the "national action leaders." After transmitting approximately 600 words, SUNA abruptly goes off the air. The entire report is devoted to President Numayri's remarks on the economic situation in Sudan. Numayri is reported as saying that Sudan's exports had declined while its imports rose, resulting in a grave deficit in the trade balance and balance of payments since the import value was twice the export. Numayri is also reported as announcing a new economic program.]

WESTERN SAHARA

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL HAILS UN RESOLUTION

LD092338 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Saharan cause is in the news with the adoption at the United Nations of a resolution calling for negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front.

Upon hearing the news, we contacted Mohamed Ould Saydati, cabinet adviser to the chairman of the Saharan Council of Ministers. Here is his exclusive statement to Algiers Radio.

[Begin recording] The United Nations has just adopted a resolution on the issue of the Western Sahara. This resolution naturally reaffirms the legitimacy of the Saharan people's struggle and we consider it a victory since it was obtained with an overwhelming majority in this international body. Again, international unanimity is being expressed concerning the Western Saharan issue as being essentially an issue of decolonization, and this is how it should be treated.

Moreover, the responsibility of the United Nations is confirmed and reaffirmed once again and, thus, the United Nations has been given the task of contributing in an essential way to restoring to the Saharan people their legitimate rights to independence, self-determination and national sovereignty.

Moreover, according to this resolution, the international community has sanctioned both the struggle of the Saharan people, the Polisario Front as being its sole and legitimate representative, and endorsed the ideas and the conditions proposed by the Polisario Front for a final, just and lasting solution to the conflict, which must mean strict respect for the inalienable right of the Saharan people to self-determination and independence.

This resolution talks about a peace agreement which could only be secured by direct negotiations between the Polisario Front and Morocco and these negotiations depend on the real intentions of Morocco as to a lasting and final peace.

I must also stress the total convergence between the Polisario Front and the international community through this resolution. Also, when we stress the UN desire to take on the responsibility concerning the Western Sahara issue, we mean that this is a factor which can only please and encourage the OAU. In fact, henceforth the United Nations and the OAU must [word indistinct] in agreement and coordinate their action for a lasting solution of the Western Saharan problem.

Following this resolution one cannot fail to trace the continued isolation of Morocco and an acute and bitter failure of the expansionist theories and attempts by Morocco to take away from the United Nations its responsibilities on the Western Saharan issue and to remove the decolonization aspect of this problem.

This is a resolution which also comes at the right time when the United States, unable to ensure the minimum diplomatic success for its proteges, the Moroccan regime, is now trying, by strengthening the occupation machine and by modernizing Morocco's weapons, to destabilize the whole region of northwest Africa. If it is a failure for Morocco, it is also a universal warning, adopted by the international community, to the United States. I think that the United States has to think long and hard about what has happened within this international body. [end recording]

CHAD

LIBYA ACCELERATES PACE OF TROOP WITHDRAWAL

AB091435 Paris AFP in French 1408 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Libya has decided to accelerate the withdrawal of its army from Chad to complete it as soon as possible, it was learned from a well-informed source in Ndjamena on Monday. In fact, there has been intense activity at the Chadian capital's civilian airport since this morning. Libyan soldiers continue to load military equipment at a sustained pace into Libyan Air Force Il-76's and Hercules C-13's as well as into a Rwandan Boeing 707 chartered by Tripoli.

It also was learned that the Douguia base, 60 km northwest of Ndjamena, which sheltered about 2,000 Libyan soldiers, has been completely evacuated. Columns of Libyan vehicles carrying tanks and cannons were seen about 300 km north of Ndjamena on their way to Libya, the same source stated in the Chadian capital.

GOUKOUNI SAYS TROUBLE POSSIBLE IN NDJAMENA

AB091504 Paris AFP in French 1413 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 Nov (AFP) -- President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad does not exclude the possibility of troubles in Ndjamena while the withdrawal of the Libyans is going on all over the Chadian territory.

During a press conference in Ndjamena on Monday, the Chadian president declared that the idea of difficulties should not be discarded. We feel the beginning of bad intentions in the capital, he said. However, it is premature to talk about it.

Concerning the arrival of the inter-African neutral force of the OAU, Mr Goukouni Oueddei merely repeated that this force would soon arrive in Ndjamena and certainly in less than 1 week.

The Chadian head of state indicated that he would have no additional details until the delegation comprising the Chadian minister of justice and the Nigerian foreign ministers which has been in Nairobi since Saturday to confer with current OAU Chairman arap Moi returns form the Kenyan capital.

Concerning the withdrawal of the Libyan forces from Chad, Goukouni Oueddei expressed satisfaction about the conduct of the operation. He hoped that this withdrawal will be effective throughout the whole territory including the Aouzou Strip. This zone, situated along the Chadian-Libyan border and believed to be rich in minerals, has long been coveted and occupied by Tripoli.

RADIO SAYS ZAIRIAN TROOPS ALREADY IN CHAD

AB091857 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, who attended the French-African summit, returned to the country today via Gbadolite. Before going to Gbadolite, the guide made a stopover in Bangui in the car.

In reply to questions by our counterparts of the car radio service, the guide confirmed the arrival today of (?300) Zairian paratroopers who are to participate in the inter-African peacekeeping force in Chad. [words indistinct] 200 other paratroopers are expected in the next few days in Ndjamena.

ANGOLA

LUANDA REPORTS DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE

AB091229 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The Defense Ministry in a communique issued in Luanda on Saturday noted the intensification of the armed aggesssions by the racist South African forces in the southern part of Angola.

On 5 November, five planes belonging to South African Air Force bombarded Angolan Air Force positions in the Cahama region, killing one soldier and wounding two others. Three vehicles were burned and 20 oil reservoirs were destroyed.

The next day, six Mirages and three [word indistinct] belonging to Pretoria's air force penetrated more than 200 km into Angolan airspace in the Milondo zone and collided with an Angolan Air Force plane that was on a routine flight. The pilot was wounded in the effort to resist a diversion attempt by the two enemy planes.

Faced with this situation, the Angolan Defense Ministry once again appeals to international public opinion on the danger caused by the increasing South African aggression.

SOUTH AFRICA

SPOKESMAN: ANGOLAN MIG 'NOT DELIBERATELY' DOWNED

LD092154 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] A spokesman for the South African Defense Force confirmed the shooting down, but not deliberately, of an Angolan MiG-21 in the operational area.

The spokesman said in Pretoria that South African aircraft were on a defensive flight when they detected on the communications network that two MiG-21 fighters were closing in on them from a northwesterly direction. The MiG pilots were receiving instructions from the commander of the Angolan Air Defense in Spanish. The South African pilots then took defensive action and one of the MiG's was shot down. The second one was allowed to escape.

ZIMBABWE

PRIME MINISTER WARNS WHITES AGAINST RACISM

CA091046 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, said the worker is the most previous asset to the country and therefore he should not be harmed on mistreated because of his color. Addresing more than 30,000 people at a rally at Rimuka stadium in Gatooma yesterday, Comrade Mugabe said he has at last become quite convinced that Zimbabwean whites have not changed their racial attitudes. He repeated his warning to employers and management that they will be expelled from the country if they continue to treat their workers as dogs. From now on, he said, employers must start respecting their workers in accordance with the policies of the government. From today, Comrade Mugabe declared, I give you my permission to hit everyone who calls you [words indistinct]. Comrade Mugabe told the workers not to beat the innocent but only those who mistreat them.

The prime minister called for unity among workers, saying that if they are not united they will continue to be oppressed. He rejected the idea of workers' committees appointed by the management and said these are puppet committees. He said truly representative workers' committees should be chosen by the workers. The rally at Rimuka statium marks the end of his meet-the-people tour of the country's eight provinces.